THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1939—VOL. XXXI, NO. 304

**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

11 Garment Firms Admit Wage-Hour Violations; Cornering Rumanian Oil

The World's Day—At a Glance
Nov. 21, 1939

Garment Workers to Get $250,000 Pay Arrearage

NEW YORK (AP)—Eleven of the country's major knitted garment manufacturers and sellers acknowledged in Federal Court today that they had violated the Wage and Hour Law. As a result, 10,000 home workers will receive approximately $250,000 in wage arrears.

The companies consented to the entry of a permanent injunction restraining them from any further violations of the law, either directly or by subterfuge.

American labor rift widens with gains for both sides: Page 2.

British See Reich Move to Corner Rumanian Oil

LONDON (AP)—Germany is seeking a monopoly on Rumanian oil, Oliver Stanley, President of the British Board of Trade, told the House of Commons today, as part of a trade drive in the Balkans.

Reich Returns to Slovakia Land Seized by Poland

BERLIN (AP)—Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and Matas Cernak, Slovak Minister, signed a treaty today whereby Germany agreed to return to Slovakia territory annexed by Poland in 1920, 1924, and 1938.

Kuhn Asserts Right to Use Bund Funds

NEW YORK (AP)—Fritz Kuhn, on trial for the theft of money from his German-American Bund, testified today that under the "leadership principle" of that organization he believed he had the power to use its funds to meet his own expenses, as well as those of the Bund.

War Summer: Mine Sinks Japanese Ship

At sea the total of ships destroyed by floating mines in the North Sea rose to 12 vessels with the sinking of a Japanese passenger liner and two British small craft. The Japanese Terukuni Maru carried 26 passengers and a crew of 180. The number of survivors was not immediately known.

Britain planned to seize exports of German ownership or origin in retaliation for the Reich's "unrestricted" mine warfare.

In the air German war planes were busy with reconnaissance work, one reached the outskirts of London, drawing anti-aircraft fire as it went, and repeating a similar flight made yesterday. Another plane appeared off the Orkney Islands and yet others were reported in various parts of France.

On the Western front heavy storms and Rhine floods kept troops on both sides of the frontier busy clearing away debris. As far as fighting was concerned the High Commands had no activity to report.

Details and other developments: Pages 1, 6 and 7.

Merkys Heads Lithuanian Coalition Government

KAUNAS, Lithuania (AP)—A coalition government was formed today as the Cabinet formed by Gen. Jonas Cernius last March 28 after Germany's acquisition of Memel, resigned.

Antanas Merkys is Premier. He was Nationalist High Commissioner for Vilna and former Governor of Memel Territory, former German region given to Lithuania after the World War.

WPA Rolls Increase 29,713 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Work Projects Administration reported today that total work-relief enrollment was 1,930,463 on Nov. 8. This compared with 1,900,750 on Nov. 1. Officials called the increase of 29,713 "normal" for this time of year.

Reich Regrets 'Pamphlet Bombing' of Switzerland

BERN (AP)—The German Minister to Bern, Otto Kocher, called at the Swiss Federal Palace to express his Government's regrets that German planes had staged a "pamphlet bombing" over Switzerland Nov. 17.

The Minister said nothing about German antiaircraft shell fragments which fell in Basel streets Nov. 18, injuring three persons and damaging property. Earlier the Swiss Government had instructed its Minister to Berlin to make "strong representations" to the German Foreign Office against the shelling of Basel. Germans were shooting at a French observation plane.

Treasury No-Tax Program Pleases Legislators

WASHINGTON—Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, has reiterated that the Treasury had "no tax program," thus encouraging legislators wary of imposing new taxes in an election year. Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi said a tax bill might be unnecessary at the congressional session beginning in January, in a statement discussing the outlook with reporters after he had lunched with President Roosevelt.

New York City 'Spy' Plan Stirs Opposition

NEW YORK (AP)—An offer by the Municipal Civil Service Commission to award extra credit ratings to City Employees who "assist in exposing and eliminating corrupt conditions," precipitated a battle of words today among city department heads.

N. Y. Park Heads Bar Snooping: Page 5.

Who'e Town Must Move Higher In Flood Control Work Zone

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HILL, N. H., Nov. 21—Residents of this town, who will be forced out of their present village when the Franklin Falls Flood Control project is completed, are laying plans for the development of a new model village in high and dry land near by.

Drawings of the proposed community are now being made by engineers of the State Planning and Development Commission under the supervision of Frederick Clark, State Planning Director.

At a special mass meeting of about 400 Hill residents, an overwhelming majority expressed their desire to remain in Hill and establish a new model village.

Three sites have been studied as possibilities for the new village, including Hill Center, a valley east of Hill Center, and an extensive shelf of land overlooking the present community. Because of the enthusiasm being shown in the development of the new community, plans for it will include approximately the same number of buildings as make up the village to be given up.

It is expected that a voluntary corporation of interested citizens will be formed to promote the development of the new community. Some residents who do not own their own homes in Hill have expressed the desire to build in the new model community and requests for information of the development are coming from outside the town.

The chief problem that is being faced is that many property owners do not believe that the payments to be made by the Federal Government for their present buildings will be sufficient to provide equivalent buildings in the new village. This is based on the valuations placed on the properties by Federal adjustors who are making arrangements for the acquisition of the property in the present village.

In order to get around this situation, the townspeople have appealed to Gov. Francis P. Murphy to request the Federal Government to re-appraise the property in the area.

Of course it will be necessary to construct all new town buildings, including schools, town hall, and fire station as well as new churches.

The World At Your Fireside
Page 4

The Monitor Index
Tuesday, Nov. 21, 1939

Aviation Column	2
Pathway to the Stars	3
Home Building and Furnishing Page	8
Tour-a-Bouts	9
Behind the Microphone	9
The Home Forum	10
"Practical success" [With French Translation]	
Boston and New England News	11-12
Weather	11
Boston Events	11
Vermont Letter	12
Radio Timetable	12
Local Arts and Theater Page	13
Sports Pages	14-15
Education Page	16
Financial Pages	17-18-19
Daily Features Page	21
Editorials	22

Dowd Indicted For Extortion On 32 Charges

Conspiracy with 4 others also charged; warrants for arrest issued; guilty pleas by two.

John F. Dowd, resigned Suffolk County Sheriff, was indicted on 32 counts for corruptly requesting and accepting $18,000 from County employees today by a Suffolk County grand jury. Mr. Dowd was also indicted on a single count of conspiracy with four others to accomplish the same.

The first indictment for "corruptly requesting and accepting money" is a felony punishable by five years in State prison on each of the 32 counts, or one year in State prison and a fine of $1,000 on each count. The conspiracy indictment, a misdemeanor, is punishable by 2½ years in the House of Correction.

Warrants for Arrest

Warrants for Mr. Dowd's arrest were issued immediately by the Clerk of Superior Court, William M. Prendible, and handed to Lieut. John J. Walkins of the Bureau of Investigation. Even as investigators left the Court House to summon the former sheriff, word reached sources close to the District Attorney's office that Mr. Dowd had returned to Greater Boston.

Simultaneously today came two more changes of pleas by alleged accomplices of Mr. Dowd from not guilty to guilty. Charles A. Hussey, foreman in the Boston Department of Public Works, and Frank C. Dolan, Jamaica Plain (Mass.) contractor, pleaded guilty to indictments for soliciting bribes from County employees in behalf of the former Sheriff.

Mr. Dowd was indicted for conspiracy with Messrs. Hussey, Dolan, Armstrong, and Frank C. Rock, former head of the Boston Supply Department. As the Court record now stands, three have pleaded guilty; Mr. Rock has pleaded not guilty; and Mr. Dowd is being sought for arrest.

In the conspiracy indictment against Mr. Dowd were two unnamed individuals who are being sought by the District Attorney's office.

Trap Fails

An attempt by the District Attorney's office to trap Mr. Dowd last night failed when investigators trailed a man who previously had sought yesterday to cash a $4,000 check made out by Mr. Dowd at a Roxbury bank. The man, whose identity was not diclosed by the District Attorney, was brought to the Court House for questioning. After leaving Pemberton Square he was trailed by investigators but did not personally contact Mr. Dowd, disappointing investigators.

Rugged Proclaimers Get 2 Turkey Days

Alhough New England's Governors stanchly held to their Nov. 30th date in issuing Thanksgiving proclamations, they themselves will sit down to a big turkey dinner this Thursday, the day President Roosevelt favors for the feast day.

This fact became known today when two fine birds were brought to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's office to be tagged with the new all New England trade mark.

The Governor said one of the turkeys would be cooked and served at the New England Governors Conference which meets here Thursday as a part of the annual New England Council Conference.

The Governor pointed out that 300,000 turkeys are being grown in Massachusetts this year, 700,000 in New England.

This year, for the first time, New England birds are being tagged.

Further Try For Sales Tax Is Anticipated

Warning of possible revival of attempts to establish a sales tax in Massachusetts, despite the decisive defeat of the plan by the Legislature last summer, was sounded today by Daniel Bloomfield, Manager of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in his annual report, submitted to the annual meeting of the Governing Council of the Board.

"There never was a year since 1932 when the sales tax was first proposed that the opposition to this unfair tax was so formidable," declared Mr. Bloomfield in his report. "But advocates of the sales tax have not given up. They are now organizing for an attempt to put this tax through when the Legislature convenes again in 1941."

The Massachusetts Council of Retail Merchants is to convene in January to consider ways and means of opposing the possible revival of efforts to invoke a sales tax in this State, Mr. Bloomfield said today.

Reviewing the year, Mr. Bloomfield showed that it had been the most active one in the history of the Board. Never before has the pressure of legislative matters been so great, he said. "Many of the bills filed in the State Legislature would have involved huge additional burdens on retail establishments had such bills been passed," Mr. Bloomfield continued.

Plans are under way already for the next annual conference on distribution, the report disclosed. and it is to be held Oct. 7 and 8, 1940, with several international features.

No New Taxes; Is Move Linked To Third Term?

Democratic leaders hail step to aid business as likely to forge closer party ties.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21—The sweet-scented promise of no new taxes next year, which is now wafting from the White House where Democratic leaders have conferred with the President before his departure today for Warm Springs, Ga., is another sign of the effort to win again the Presidency in 1940.

Whether or not Mr. Roosevelt is himself a candidate, he is helping to set the stage for Democratic Party unity, for a moderate platform, and an appeal to the electorate during thriving business conditions.

Stephen T. Early, the President's Secretary, described as substantially accurate reports that next year's budget might be around $9,000,000,000, precluding new taxes, and with the Federal deficit reduced to something like $2,000,000,000 despite increased national defense expenditures.

Harrison Optimistic

Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, Chairman of the Finance Committee, lunched with the President Nov. 20 and left glowing with roseate hopes for increased revenues. "Government receipts," he said, "are making such a showing as to gladden our hearts. If the receipts continue to come in as they are now and we can keep down some Government expenses, it may be that we can get along without a tax bill."

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, likewise announced that his Department had planned no new tax program and was contemplating none.

The President is reported to be "using his blue pencil with alacrity" on Budget Bureau estimates which are flowing in to him in preparation for the annual budget which he submits to Congress early in January. A cut to something like $800,000,000 has been mentioned for the Department of Agriculture from the current year's $1,250,000,000. Perhaps Works Projects Administration spending, already seriously slashed this year, can be reduced still further. Other economies are scheduled all along the line of regular and New Deal spending.

Defense Costs Mount

But national defense expenditures are bound to increase, and may more than balance the economies. So the better national situation, and the avoidance of new

(Continued on Page 7, Column 6)

Belligerent Tones In News Reels Hit

By the Associated Press

Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 21

The Cincinnati Council of Churches today sent a letter to Will H. Hays, President of the Motion Picture Producers-Distributors of America, urging him to tone down the "belligerent spirit of the news interpreters whose voices are on the sound tracks of the newsreels."

"Their emotion-stirring manner we regard as inconsistent with the letter and spirit of American neutrality," the letter said.

Czech Revolt Shows Peril In Rule by Force

By DeWitt Mackenzie
Associated Press Staff Writer

Speaking of the Czech student revolt—

A bit over a year ago, just before Hitler's triumph at Munich, I sat in the great sports palace in Berlin and heard the Nazi chieftain deliver his ultimatum to Czechoslovakia for the return of German Sudetenland—an ultimatum emphasized by the rumble of gun-carriages and the beat of marching feet.

But while he demanded that the Germans and their lands be given back to the Reich, he emphatically laid it down as a policy that "we do not wish at all to have other nationalities among us." Pursuant to that declaration, he added for the special benefit of British Premier Chamberlain, leading Anglo-French representative, this "guarantee":

"We do not want any Czechs."

I never shall forget the way Hitler said that. It was well along in this lengthy war-oration in which he appeared to bring himself and his audience of 12,000 up to the highest pitch.

The words came tumbling out in a torrent of such bitterness that one could fairly see him refusing to accept the entire Czech race as a gift on a golden platter—like a Caesar thrusting aside a crown.

Well, he got his Germans back, and left alone the Czechs as a whole. I was with him when he sealed the pact and his "guarantee" to Chamberlain by entry into Sudetenland over flower-strewn roads.

Less than six months later—in March of this year—Herr Hitler tossed over his shoulder his cardinal racial policy. He cracked up the rest of Czechoslovakia and took Moravia and Bohemia with their great Czech population. He took enough time to get his breath and then annexed a big Polish population.

Now he has on his hands the so-called student upheaval in Prague. A dozen Czech youths have faced German firing squads and martial law has been clamped on the country; 1,200 students are in concentration camps, and eight Czech universities and academies have been closed by the Nazis.

The importance of this revolt doesn't lie in any immediate danger to Nazidom, for they appear to have the thing in hand. In itself it doesn't presage any general trouble of this sort in Germany proper.

It seems, however, to show a weakness in the Nazi structure. There is a similar situation in Poland, where a host of liberty-loving people are being kept in hand by force.

It means that here at least are two racial minorities who are only waiting for a chance to break loose. It means that should the Anglo-French allies succeed in their efforts to start trouble in Germany, the Czechs and the Poles would be the first to join the revolt. It means that there is a constant ferment of discontent and hatred which might possibly affect other parts of Germany in time.

And the Führer couldn't have picked two peoples more likely to cause him difficulties than these same Poles and Czechs.

Nazis refuse information on Czech youths: Page 6.

The War at Sea: U.S. Keeps Rights Of Neutral Trade

British plan for pre-sailing investigation of U. S. exports to European neutrals does not alter rights, Welles says—Britain warns of reprisals in mine war.

Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, advised Great Britain today, after the British Embassy announced the start of a pre-sailing system of investigating American exports to ten European neutral Nations, that it was not to be understood that the United States was indorsing any principle of interference with its neutral trade.

With 12 vessels, including the Japanese Terukuni Maru, all apparently sunk by floating mines in the past four days, Britain announced retaliatory measures. It will attempt to halt Germany's export trade by seizing goods of German ownership or origin.

The action, Britain contends, is made necessary by Germany's violation of the Hague convention which restricts the use of floating mines.

In Washington the monetary sub-committee of the Inter-American Economic Committee sought ways to provide banking facilities to augment commerce between American Republics.

At the same time a sub-committee on urgent problems studied shipping problems presented by Colombia and Ecuador regarding curtailed services due to withdrawal of European lines.

The Washington-Tokyo situation reveals surface indications of accelerating currents of diplomacy, looking hopefully toward an improvement in the Far East.

Britain to Issue 'Trade Passports' For U. S. Shipping

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP)—Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, said today the United States had advised Great Britain that it was not to be understood as indorsing any principle of interference with its neutral trade.

Mr. Welles made the statement shortly after the British Embassy had disclosed that effective Dec. 1 the British would start a presailing system of investigating American exports to 10 European neutral Nations.

Apparently the notice to Britain that this country was reserving its full rights under international law to genuinely neutral trade was given when the export checking plan was discussed, but Mr. Welles did not make clear in what way it applied, or what eventualities it might cover.

All Rights Reserved

The Acting Secretary told his press conference the State Department had informed Britain that this country naturally reserved all its rights and the rights of its citizens under international law.

If American exporters have complaints against the system, Mr. Welles said, these will be considered individually by the Department. He emphasized, however, that this Government is not officially involved in the plan, and that its operation is a matter between American exporters and the British Government.

The British announcement said that system was designed to expedite movement of American commerce to European neutrals.

The announcement was made here by the British Embassy which said that initially the system "will apply to all shipments from the United States to the following countries—Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden."

"The system will be further extended as opportunity offers," the Embassy stated.

Investigation Plan

The investigation plan, according to the Embassy, was first evolved in the World War when it was known as the "navicert system." It will be made effective again Dec. 1.

"For the benefit of exporters and others who are not familiar with the operation of the system," the Embassy said, "the navicert may be explained as a form of commercial passport.

"Intending exporters desiring to take advantage of the system may apply to the nearest British consulate on special forms obtainable from any British consulate in the United States and, if the intended consignment is regarded as unobjectionable, they will be granted a navicert for it."

U. S. and Russia woo favor of Japanese: Page 2.

North Sea Control Key Objective In New Mine Warfare

By John A. May
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 21—While the "Blitzkrieg" on land and in the air hangs fire, a vital struggle for control of the North Sea has arisen as British efforts are forced into a new phase to protect merchant shipping from the threat of mines.

In answer to Germany's "unrestricted" mine warfare, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain today announced plans for British retaliation.

Britain will seize exports of German ownership or origin. The step is in answer to Germany's violation of international law and the "ruthless brutality" of German methods.

The action seeks to shut off Germany's export trade from which she requires foreign exchange. The British blockade is already attempting to halt imports to Germany.

Germany Accused

Britain's inherent interest in keeping the oceans safe and the shiplanes clear is cited here as the best indication that the crop of mines, grimly harvested in recent days alike by British, Netherland, Italian and Yugoslav ships, was not sown by the British. It is claimed that the submarine mines are being layed by Germany "indiscriminately" in the main channels of shipping as a weapon intended to render the North Sea untenable.

The genera view expressed in the British press is that the mine laying was undertaken because the successes of submarine attacks were dwindling and the Germans "know they are foiled." Less widely expressed, but probably a more objective explanation is that the mines herald a new and more intensive attack on British sea power conducted by submarines, airplanes, and mine layers together.

Experts here declare it is too early to assess how serious a threat the mine campaign may be.

Back to World War

Although many thousands of mines were laid by Germany in the North Sea during the World War and although these mines caused severe losses to warships as well as merchant ships, they never became an overshadowing menace like the submarine. And as the submarine was beaten, the British tend to claim that whatever happens, this war is not likely to hold the menace of the World War, at least so far as ocean battles and overseas supplies are concerned.

Even if there is a new type of mine, as some suggest, the official view seems to be that "the Navy is fully acquainted with all advances in technique" and so there will be an effective antidote. It is noted that the Italian, Danish, and British press all discuss the possibility of "magnetic mines" which are supposed to lurk deep beneath the water until a ship comes along, then the mine is drawn upwards to strike the vessel on the keel. This theory is generally discounted by naval experts since the magnetic field, even of large ships, is not extensive, but it is considered possible, even likely, that there has been some technical advance in mine laying which may have a similar effect.

Floating mines take added toll: Page 6.

Byrd's Canine Deserter Taken Aboard on Leash

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A "deserter" from Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd's North Star rejoined the Antarctic expedition's supply ship Nov. 20—at the end of a leash.

It was Blizzard, husky puppy.

Blizzard went A. W. O. L. last week shortly before the North Star sailed from Boston. He was found the next day.

The puppy, which will grow into a working sled dog during the two years the expedition is the Antarctic, was brought from Boston by Dr. Paul Siple, a member of the expedition.

The North Star has been loading supplies here.

Intimate Message from Washington

Are National Polls on the Way Out? Why Not a Straw Vote to See How Many People Take Any Stock in Them?

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

The barrage against the straw votes or "polls of public opinion" has begun, and is certainly going to continue through next year. It seems to be clear that in the polls, we have got a species of bear by the tail, and nobody can say exactly where he is leading us.

Perhaps we are going toward a clearer expression of democratic public opinion, perhaps toward an injurious short-cutting of the representative system. Perhaps through an adaptation of the polls we can erect a new method of responsiveness in government. Perhaps we can debunk some of the polls' pretensions, expose and ridicule their shortcomings, and save what is constructive and helpful.

The reason for the barrage against the polls—which is marked by current magazine articles, speeches by political candidates, and introduction of bills for Congress—is, of course, the imminence of an election year. The polls are, as Raymond Clapper remarked, the nightmare of political candidates—nine out of ten of them, at least. Senator Robert A. Taft, who is in third place in the Gallup Poll on Republican presidential aspirants, has attacked them as "threats to democracy . . . they lead to superficial facts and opinions, which are the curse of America."

Well, Who Wouldn't Be!

It is easy to understand Senator Taft's annoyance. For many months, the Gallup Poll, published in newspapers all over the country, has placed him much below the two rival candidates, Thomas E. Dewey and Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg. Now, this constant dinning of this rating doesn't seem exactly fair.

Dr. George Gallup insists that the publication of poll returns does not affect the ultimate results; he says that the "bandwagon vote"—the tendency of humans to vote for the candidate shown to be leading in the forecast—is not a real factor. He cites instances to show where the publication of one-sided forecasts was followed by swings of the vote in the opposite direction.

There is probably much in his argument. But all the same, it is hard to see how the monthly insistence that Senator Taft is only a third-string Republican presidential possibility is going to do Senator Taft's candidacy any good.

On the other hand, what is one to make of the constant placing of Thomas E. Dewey in first place in the same poll? Very few political observers would agree with this estimate. Rather, Senator Vandenberg is placed ahead by these experienced students, and most of them place Senator Taft second, but definitely in the running. Mr. Dewey may be in the running, too, but certainly not way ahead of the other two.

And what useful purpose, after all, do forecasts of presidential preferences serve so far ahead of the actual campaign, divorced from all guiding criteria, such as which candidates are really running, what the opposition is doing, and what the issues are at the moment of decision?

But the End Is the Same

There are two chief kinds of polls. First is the sampling sort, used by Dr. Gallup, Fortune Magazine, and some other poll-takers, by which a cross-section is most carefully and minutely constructed, intended to represent the whole electorate. If the cross-section is accurate, a large number of voters will not have to be consulted. The evidence is that Dr. Gallup, and the Fortune group, are very skilful in constructing their cross-section.

The second kind of poll is usually tried on a local scale, and involves polling a fairly substantial number of voters—enough to be convincing through sheer volume. The ill-fated Literary Digest poll was of this nature, but despite its immense volume, it turned out to be non-representative of the great voting masses. After its debacle in 1936, most poll-takers who used to question large groups—locally—have also tried to weight their groups by a modification of the cross-section method.

It seems to be true that if a cross-section is properly composed, numbers are not very vital. But that is a big "IF." And should the Gallup or Fortune Polls come a cropper, it will doubtless be because their cross-section gets lopsided.

Of course, one cannot blame the polls if the Democratic or Republican conventions next year nominate men not leading the polls. The conventions often do not nominate the candidates who are ahead in the popular esteem. That was true in 1880, 1912, 1920, 1924, and on various other occasions. Yet the polls are the popular verdict, not the political probability. Hence they may contribute to the better expression of the popular will, against the influence of the "smoke-filled rooms."

We mentioned the possibility of laughing out of court some of the polls' pretensions. Certainly there is a chance.

The poll-takers often ask questions, virtually questions of fact, which are almost fatuous. Why ask the American people, as the Gallup Poll did in recent weeks:

"Do you think the people of Germany are in favor of Hitler?" Why ask them:

"Has any President of the United States ever served a third term?"

Oh, of course, one can see a sort of indirect and sociological interest in these answers. But to many it will seem to be poll-taking reduced to an absurdity. So we suggest the following poll—Dr. Gallup is welcome to it free of charge:

Question: "Do you consider that the earth is flat?"

Would the answers be:

Yes: 11 per cent.

No: 70 per cent.

Neutral: 19 per cent?

Erwin D. Canham

Gandhi Puts 'Free India' As Price for Aid in War

BOMBAY, Nov. 21 (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi, demanding a pledge of India's independence as the price of co-operation in the European war, declared today, "The issue is purely moral, for owing to her material and military control, Britain is able to regulate garrisons and drain India's wealth at will."

The Indian Nationalist leader, refreshed by his Monday period of silence, met at Allahabad with a committee of the Congress Party (Nationalists) seeking to influence the country's attitude toward the war.

Complicating the situation is the ever-present strife between Hindus and Moslems, which resulted in 12 fatalities yesterday in rioting at Sukkur, in the Province of Sind, Northwestern India.

Eleven persons were killed there Sunday in the disturbances originating from the arrest of Moslems accused of setting Hindu shops afire.

The Moslem League, second largest political party in India, has indorsed the British White Paper of Oct. 17, deferring discussion of India's status until after the war. The League asked for clarification of some points, however.

Mr. Gandhi, revered by millions of Indians, found the British statement unacceptable and demanded "a declaration to free India from bondage."

Of the 11 Provincial Governments, the eight dominated by his Congress Party have resigned in protest against the British refusal. Only in Assam Province has the opposition formed a new Cabinet. The other seven are being ruled by British Provincial Governors under emergency powers.

India was committed officially in mid-September to fight on Britain's side against Germany, and Mr. Gandhi and his associates have criticized the Nazis. Mr. Gandhi asserts, however, "eight Provinces out of 11 have said in emphatic language that they cannot participate in the war if it does not mean, among other things, India's complete freedom."

Economist Surveys Basis of Prosperity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Must there be an end to world progress?

This question is answered emphatically in the negative by Prof. Gustav Cassel, in the current number of the Skandinaviska Banken Aktiebolag, Quarterly Review issued by the Statistical Department of Sweden's banks.

The Professor holds that continually progressive improvement in the standards of living everywhere would occur and increase steadily to ever-higher levels, but for war and other humanly imposed and therefore removable restrictions upon commerce, industry, and finance. In other words material prosperity more universal and better than any hitherto achieved is within the grasp of mankind.

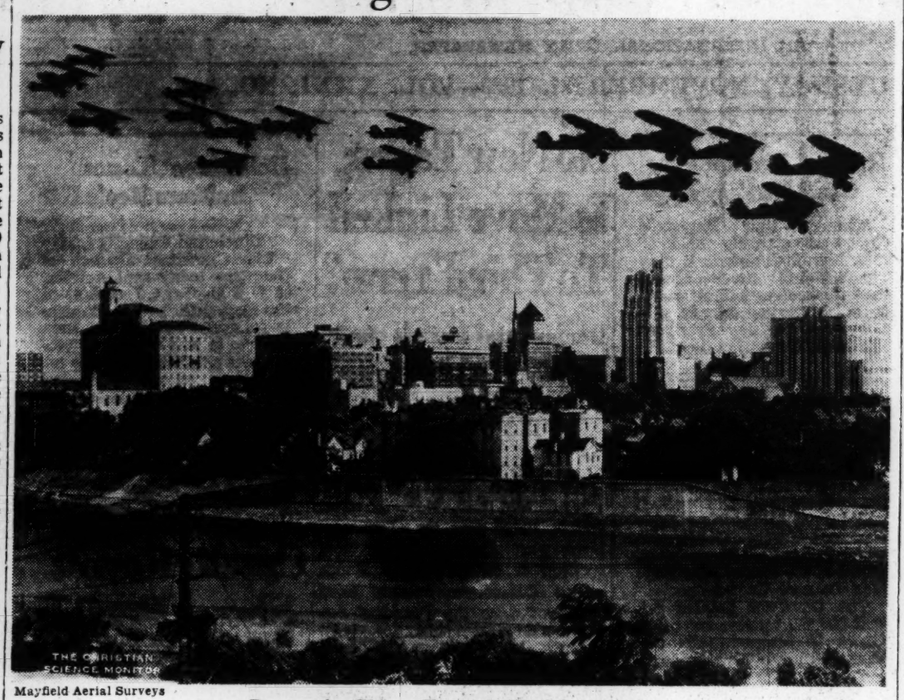
His argument is supported by the established fact that enormous advance is being made continuously in means of production, transport, and all alse that conduces to human comfort, without simultaneous increase on anything approaching a corresponding scale in the human population of the world.

Professor Cassel places his finger upon North America as the region in which is to be found the main cause for the reduction in total world production that has occurred since 1929. "The fall of the index during the period 1929-1935," he says, "is solely due to the marked shrinkage of production in North America." In that area, he says, the index number went down from 103 to 87. The chief sufferer was the United States. This, he goes on to show, has since 1935 been followed by some recovery but only of a temporary kind. The average index number for the first seven months of 1939 for example has been but 97 compared with 169 which he holds would have been attainable if previous growth had been continued.

He describes as "a factor of fundamental importance" what he refers to as "the process of deflation which began in 1929 and which entailed a very marked increase in the purchasing power of the dollar." He also endeavors to disprove a theory which has obtained considerable publicity. This theory attributes the post-1929 slump to "inordinate accumulation of capital assets." But he says, it is inconsistent with the history of previous booms in the United States. On the other hand, the Professor suggests that no slump at all need have occurred if the United States had used its favorable balance of payments for importing raw materials wherewith to keep its man-power employed, instead of using these resources, as it has done, upon buying enormous quantities of gold.

This, nevertheless, in his opinion, can still be remedied. His advice is to seek relief, not in any redistribution of the national income, but rather in extending to all parts of the nation's economy that high standard of efficiency already reached in some sections.

Wings Over Ohio



Mayfield Aerial Surveys

Dayton's Skies Dotted With Aircraft

The city on the banks of the Miami River sees many demonstration flights, as it is the home of Wright and Patterson fields, units in the Army Air Corps. The river and sky line are in foreground.

War Impels Air Training and Research

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

News in Aviation

As permanently valuable as was the development of aviation during the World War under pressure of wartime necessity and with the assistance of government resources, may be the world-wide expansion of training, production, and research spurred on today by the war in Europe, it appears.

Not only are military and civilian "preparedness" plans in many countries pouring needed funds into thirsty aviation channels, but they are arousing an even greater public interest in aviation in all its phases.

In the United States, orders from the Government and the Allied Governments, are bringing about expansion in many factories and building up an active demand for skilled mechanics.

The Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce las' week estimated the output of all types of airplanes in the United States at 1,250 a month—but this did not include manufacturers not members of that organization, who are said to be turning out about another 450 each month.

American production of aviation motors, however, is reported to be lagging at least 40 per cent behind plane output, so that expansion in this field is seen as the most pressing present need.

Proposed French financing of some additional airplane motor plants in the United States is expected to do something toward overcoming this lag. In aviation circles in Washington, D. C., it is thought likely that the Government may arrange to pay a premium on motors in order to stimulate construction of additional factories.

Need for Mechanics

Oswald Ryan, head of the Intergovernmental Committee on Airplane Mechanics, reports that mobilization of mechanics for expanding airplane factories is progressing satisfactorily, and that enough can be found, probably, to man new plants which may be built in the near future.

The important aircraft plants in Southern California, though, are reported to be experiencing difficulties in finding the extra workers they need to step up production. At the signing of the Neutrality Act more than 22,000 employees in local factories were working on a backlog of about $108,000,000 in civil and military orders. New orders, permitted by repeal, are reported to exceed $35,000,000.

The California plants have found during the past year or two that vocational and technical schools were not turning out an adequate supply of skilled and semi-skilled aviation workers. In consequence they have been forced to resort to in-service training.

The Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, for example, found six months ago that it could use 500 more aeronautical engineers—but so far has only located 11 with the required training.

Japanese Institutes

Training of mechanics, engineers, and pilots for civil aviation has claimed the special attention of the Japanese Government, too, this year. Its Board of Aviation has established five special training institutes which are turning out pilots and mechanics as fast as the demand develops. The number enrolled is restricted, so that all may be assured of jobs on graduation. Aviation is reported to be growing so rapidly, however, that five more institutes are to be established soon, in addition to a special Central Institute at which instructors for the local schools are to be trained.

For Nonstop Service

The new flying boat designed for the proposed American Export Lines nontstop trans-Atlantic service, by Igor Sikorsky and Michael Gluhareff of United Aircraft Corporation, and now under construction, will be able to maintain a 175-miles-an-hour cruising speed with a full load of 16 passengers, mail, express, and a crew of 11, according to Mr. Sikorsky. It is a commercial version of the Navy's latest "flying dreadnaught." Nonstop flights of 4,600 miles, with full load, are promised.

American Export Lines have petitioned the Civil Aeronautics Authority for permission to operate from New York to Italy via the neutral countries of Portugal and Spain.

U. S. Asks Japan to Assist Tientsin Americans Get Coal

TIENTSIN, China, Nov. 21 (AP)—Representatives of the United States Consulate and Chamber of Commerce scheduled a meeting with Japanese authorities today in an attempt to aid Americans suffering from an acute coal shortage in the blockaded British Concession.

They were expected to demand permits for transportation of adequate fuel supplies for the American community, which experienced increasing discomfort as snow blanketed the City's streets.

The British Consulate has been negotiating unsuccessfully with the Japanese in an attempt to get coal through the barriers.

Americans presented a singular sight as they tried to bring in baskets of coal by jinrikisha and automobile.

United States Marines, unable to obtain coal for the past 10 days, attempted to arrange for supplies to be brought by boat down the Hai River from coal yards which are piled high.

Japanese Checked

HONG KONG, Nov. 21 (AP)—Chinese Government spokesmen reported today that the Japanese advance into extreme South China had been checked. The advance, aimed at cutting the Chinese supply routes from British Burma and French Indo-China, was stopped a few miles from its landing point on Tongking Bay, the Chinese said.

The Japanese themselves reported no progress in 24 hours in the direction of Nanning, Chinese Army headquarters in important Kwangsi Province. Manning also is terminus of one small-gauge railway from French Indo-China over which supplies have been moving.

The Japanese said they were consolidating their base positions on Tongking Bay.

The Chinese said the Japanese left wing, a force of 40,000 men, had been held up a few miles from the landing point, which was about 35 miles east of the Indo-China border.

A spokesman for the Chinese said, however, that the Japanese center wing had reached the Kwangsi Border, only 30 miles from Manning.

Federal Reserve Held Model For Americas' Bank

WASHINGTON (AP)—The monetary subcommittee of the inter-American Economic Committee debated Nov. 21 how to provide adequate banking facilities to ease exchange and augment commerce between the American republics.

At the same time, a subcommittee on urgent problems studied shipping problems presented by Colombia and Eucador regarding curtailed services due to withdrawal of European lines from the West Coast of South America and from Central America.

The latter group agreed to cable all the American governments asking them to submit information on their shipping problems, principally on the amount of tonnage to be carried and the carrying capacity of the ships now calling at their ports.

Russell Lutz, of the legal division of the United States Maritime Commission, attended the meeting. Mr. Lutz went to Panama during the recent inter-American consultations and co-operated with the United States delegation.

The subcommittee agreed to meet again as soon as it receives replies from the various American governments.

Members of the monetary subcommittee said some inter-American banking arrangement was necessary. They said this might be along the lines of the present Federal Reserve system of the United States, "but on a broader basis."

One delegate said the program under study included the Ecuadorean project submitted at Panama, as well as "many ideas from other governments."

He said most of the members of the monetary subcommittee favored establishment of some basic currency unit.

One subject discussed concerned the decision of the Guatemala conference of treasury representatives, which delayed action for one year on a Mexican proposal for an inter-American central bank. The Guatemala delegates voted to refer the problem to the Economic Committee here for more detailed study.

Border Marking

TOKYO, Nov. 21 (AP)—The Foreign Office announced today a Soviet Russian-Japanese conference to mark the boundary of Japanese-protected Manchukuo would open Nov. 29 at Chita, Siberia.

The demarcation commission will consist of two Japanese, representing Japan and Manchukuo, and one representative each for the U. S. S. R. and Soviet-guided Outer Mongolia.

$5,000,000 Trust Left For Guggenheim Clinics

NEW YORK (AP)—Murray Guggenheim, philanthropist and mining magnate, who passed on last week, left a trust of $5,000,000 to the Murry and Leonie Guggenheim Foundation, the income from which is to erect and operate clinics for Manhattan children.

The will filed Nov. 20 in Surrogate's Court, provided that the residue, personal effects, real estate, and Mr. Guggenheim's interest in Colorado property go to his widow, Mrs. Leonie Guggenheim.

Gambling in Bay Ruled Under California Bans

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Santa Monica Bay is within the jurisdiction of the State of California and its anti-gambling laws, the Supreme Court ruled Nov. 20.

The opinion upheld the conviction in Los Angeles Superior Court of Harold Adams, one of the operators of the gaming ship, Rex, and reversed an Appellate Court decision in favor of Adams.

U. S. and Soviet Wooing Favor Of Japanese

By Saville R. Davis

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21—Three developments gave at least surface indications today of the strong and accelerating currents of diplomacy which are flowing in the Far East.

1. Kensuke Horinouchi, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, declared that his government stands ready to negotiate some method of averting a rupture in trade relations between the two countries when the 1911 trade treaty expires in January. His statement confirmed earlier advices from Tokyo to this effect, and disclosed that preliminary conversations are already under way between the United States Ambassador, Joseph C. Grew, and the Japanese Foreign Minister.

2. The Horinouchi statement followed closely on a revival of interest in the Pittman resolution for an export embargo against Japan. Senators Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas and Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee said they would like to have an opinion from the State Department on the value of such a maneuver.

Drama in Diplomacy

3. Japanese diplomacy again had before it a series of small incidents arising out of the relations of American traders and citizens to the new order in China. American shipments of peanuts, coal, and rugs had been spread on the pavements of Tientsin by the Japanese for inspection, and Americans in the International Settlement there had been finding it increasingly difficult to get proper supplies through the military controls.

These incidents are only episodes in the large and steadily developing drama of the Far East. Their chief value is to give the public some indication of the way in which the United States is redoubling its mixture of persuasion and pressure, in an effort to induce Japan into the American rather than the expanding Russian Orbit.

An increasing flow of reports both from Tokyo and Moscow to the State Department here leave no doubt that Russia is in earnest in its courting of Japan. The new Soviet Ambassador to Japan is working vigorously at his task.

Therefore American diplomacy is engaged in what is admittedly a difficult task: How to reconcile a general agreement with Japan, on terms which Japan could be brought to accept, with the stand of the United States in morality and principle against aggression in China?

There is reason to believe that present leadership of American diplomacy is quite capable of bridging the gap between these apparent irreconcilables in a manner satisfactory to itself. A way could be found by keeping realistic practice and morality in two semi-separate compartments.

Commercial and travel relations with the Japanese puppet government to be formed in China proper would go ahead normally, with some concession from Japan in the matter of the trading and living "rights" of American citizens. The United States meanwhile would not formally recognize the Japanese aggression, and would continue to hope that events would take a turn favorable to a restoration of Chinese control over China.

No "Sell-Out" to Japan

It is frankly recognized, however, that such an arrangement, awkward at best, could be pushed only so far in a direction favorable to Japan. Secretary of State Cordell Hull is willing to work along with Japan, as he has frequently, in the interests of protecting American citizens and trade; but he probably cannot be compelled to accept an arrangement which would clearly be the "sell-out to Japan" or the "betrayal of China" which some critics of power diplomacy here have been anticipating.

It would not be admitted here that Japan is sitting pretty, capable of playing Russia and the United States off against each other. It is not admitted that Japan could make or unmake American policy by deciding how much or how little to concede and whether it would strain Mr. Hull's conscience to the breaking point. There are too many considerations of fundamental Russo-Japanese hostility of interests in the Far East involved to leave Japan as a free agent. There is the question of whether Russia, admitted by Japan to a partition of China, would soon demand all.

Nevertheless, the American policy of combined economic pressure and conciliation, of power diplomacy and idealistic diplomacy, have rarely entered a period where their dual nature was tested more severely. The critics of the State Department are saying that America's most advanced involvement in foreign quarrels is about to reap its logical and chaotic reward. The administrators of this policy and their supporters are convinced that they are saving the elements of internationalism as best they can in a temporarily power-distraught world.

U. S. Sues Man in Prison For Huge Income Tax Sum

TOPEKA, Kan. (AP)—The Federal Government filed a $1,832,402 income tax suit Nov. 20 against Irving Wexler, better known as Waxey Gordon, former New York beer runner.

Wexler is serving a 10-year sentence at Leavenworth for income tax evasion.

S. S. Alexander, United States District Attorney, brought the suit on instructions from Washington.

The sum includes taxes, interest and penalties for income allegedly received during 1930 and 1931.

War Speeds Developing Of Alaska's Resources

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Alaska's development along an "intelligently planned" program is said to be unfolding more rapidly these days because of wartime demands on Alaska's rich basic resources.

Business concerns dealing with Alaska and handling Alaska products—fish, minerals, and timber principally—report an increase in demand for these Alaska resources. A check-up with Anthony J. Dimond, Alaska's Delegate to Congress, confirmed the business "up-trend" report.

It has long been held by those familiar with the Alaska development scene that first steps in the planned—but unregimented— development of the Territory must lie in increasing the activity of the already established industries; fish, fur, timber, minerals—and their by-products. This is happening today.

Look for Quick Results

By beginning here and planning the development region by region according to resources, accessibility to transportation means, and to demand and supply, it is envisioned that new industries and an increased population—to include agriculturalists—will before too long be an actuality. This war-economy stimulus appears to be setting the stage sooner than had been considered.

For instance, it is reported that the 1939 canned salmon pack—and Alaska is the world's greatest salmon packing area—has nearly been disposed of. This pack was somewhat smaller than the 1938 pack. Furthermore, the surpluses of 1938 are being taken care of, says the report. This clears the deck for a bigger pack for 1940.

Timber people from Alaska show where war demand has resulted in the sale abroad "of all the airplane spruce we can produce in Alaska."

Must Be Other Uses

It is pointed out, however, that it is not practicable to cut the timber just for the airplane spruce that can be obtained from it, as the percentage of Alaska spruce converted into airplane construction has been, up until this time, only about 2 per cent of the entire timber business. It is on the upswing, nevertheless.

As regards another timber product — pulp — unfortunately, Alaska is not in a position to profit from the increased demand which stems from the drop in import from Finland and Sweden. Pulp mills are included in the Alaska plan as the timber, particularly in southeastern Alaska, is considered especially good for pulp and paper manufacture.

The war has also speeded up mineral investigation for the development of "strategic and critical" minerals—in this instance tin and nickel; both important in war or peace time. The United States imports most of its tin.

Funds for Research

Forty thousand dollars is available at this time for the investigation of the tin and nickel deposits in the Territory. The as yet unprobed tin area is known to be a strip about 100 miles wide and perhaps 800 miles long reaching from the Bering Sea at the Alaska Peninsula across to the Canadian border to the East.

Oil and coal are already mined in the Territory, and in any development plan further enlargement of the availability of these resources—for use in Alaska itself, not shipment to the outside—is foreseen. This is felt of great importance in any national defense program in which Alaska participates.

The new national defense plans for the Territory, which start in the spring, will see about $15,000,000 spent in Army and Navy air bases and ship bases. These military and naval plans include the groundwork for economic development to supplement the armaments in order to give the Territory a gradual unfoldment instead of an Army-Navy boom that would collapse following the war.

American Labor Rift Widens With Gains for Both Sides

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21—Organized labor is split into two rival parties in American today, and seems further apart than it was when the C. I. O. originally left the A. F. of L. three years ago.

A strong hint that the 250,000 members of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, which helped form the C. I. O. but dropped off in 1938, when the "committee" became the permanent Congress of Industrial Organizations, may rejoin the American Federation of Labor is the latest development in the bitter feud.

At the same time the C. I. O. is winning important court tests, such as a Circuit Court decision against the Republic Steel Company, placing the blame for the "little steel strike" on the company, and again yesterday, in the District of Columbia Court of Appeals. By a 2 to 1 decision it became sole bargaining agent for the Serrick Corporation at Muncie, Indiana, over the protest of the A. F. of L., whose Union's closed shop contract was invalidated. In each case the Courts' opinion upheld orders of the 3-man National Labor Relations Board, which is being drawn further and further into the internecine labor row.

Roosevelt Urges Peace

Appeals of President Roosevelt and others for peace within the trade union world have found little response. Only recently the veteran International Typographical Union, older than the A. F. of L., and with 80,000 members, was suspended by the Federation for refusing to pay a per capita assessment aimed at the C. I. O. The Ladies Garment Workers Union also occupies a position outside and independent of either faction. About half the rail brotherhoods are independent.

As the situation stands the C. I. O. claims about 3,800,000 members which the A. F. of L. says is exaggerated; the A. F. of L. claims about 4,000,000, with similar charges of padding from the C. I. O.; while outside either group are 500,000 to 1,000,000 workers in independent trade unions.

The C. I. O. gave no detailed figures of dues-paying membership at its latest convention, leading A. F. of L. officials to challenge its claims. C. I. O. spokesmen admit that new unions, covering undisciplined workers, are frequently uncertain in paying dues. As against these organizational troubles, however, the C. I. O. cites recent progress in organizing packing-house workers, where one of the biggest labor board elections will be held this week; a series of election victories in the automobile industry; and stronger control in the coal fields.

Probe of Building Trades

The A. F. of L. is benefited by drawing membership largely from skilled trades who are generally well-disciplined and frequently get higher wages than C. I. O. mass-production workers. One difficulty now is the Government investigation of antitrust charges in the building trades involving a center of the Federation's strongest labor strength.

The new C. I. O. victory in the Appeals Court is significant in the labor struggle. It is a victory for the C. I. O. over the A. F. of L. won on a Labor Board ruling, and thereby will intensify Federation demand for amendments to the Wagner Act. The ruling in itself, coming from a court only subordinate to the Supreme Court, is one of the most sweeping in history, and involves a factory with $1,000,000 annual pay roll.

An A. F. of L. Union had a closed shop agreement covering tool room employees of the Serrick Company, and the Court now rules that "the evidence fully sustains the findings of the board that the employer unlawfully assisted the International Association of Machinists to organize the tool shop and secure the closed shop contract."

A corrollary ruling is that administrative agencies, like the Labor Board, need not be bound by technical rules of court-room evidence.

"It is only convincing, not lawyer's evidence that is required," said the Court. Labor Board officials said the precedent will have a bearing on a dozen other cases now coming up.

Ranch Brings High Price

OROVILLE, Calif. (AP)—A 315-acre ranch on Little Butte Creek was sold for a fancy price— $55,000. Explanation is that a big dredging company will work the soil for placer gold.

'World of Tomorrow' Message By Airplane to South America

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Edward F. Roosevelt, director of foreign participation for the New York World's Fair, is winging his way over South America to drum up business for the "World of Tomorrow" among the Latin-American nations to offset the possible loss of European exhibitors because of the war. John S. Young, director of radio and television for the big show, is accompanying Mr. Roosevelt and will arrange a series of radio salutes from South America to the United States.

Mr. Roosevelt's trip will take him to nine South American countries over a period of 34 days. On Jan. 3, he will again fly to Central and South America and visit the other nations not reached at this first visit.

"I plan to emphasize the timeliness and usefulness of developing trade between the Americas," Mr. Roosevelt said before leaving here. "There are many great arts and industries in South America which could be vastly enlarged through the opening of new trade channels.

"I believe that today South America has a great opportunity. With trade cut off between North America and Europe, South America has a chance to show its wares at the New York World's Fair. It has its greatest chance for expansion. The theme of the Fair—the building of a World of Tomorrow—might also mean the building of the Americas of tomorrow."

The good-will ambassadors of the Fair will first stop in Cristobal, C. Z., and then visit Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil and Trinidad.

Brazil, Venezuela and the Pan American Union already have announced they would return to the 1940 Fair.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Women's Party Elects Mrs. Wiley President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21—Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley has been elected Chairman of the National Women's Party succeeding Mrs. Sarah Thompson Pell. Mrs. Wiley, who is the widow of the pure food law pioneer, will have as her chief duty the direction of the Party's drive for an amendment to the Constitution proclaiming equal rights for women.

The Executive Council electing Mrs. Wiley to the Chairmanship left vacant by the passing of Mrs. Pell last September, called a national conference of the Party, Dec. 16 in Washington to lay plans for renewing its 10-year-old campaign for adoption of the amendment.

Citing the indorsement of the proposed amendment by 16 national women's groups, Mrs. Wiley declared, "human rights are the dearest thing we have and the Constitution is the safest place to put them. For that reason we feel the only security for equal rights is in the proposed amendment."

Mrs. Wiley is former President of the District Federation of Women's Clubs and is now Chairman of Indian Welfare for the General Federation of Women's Clubs. She is a native of Indiana, but has made her home in the capital for many years.

Other new officers chosen were Mrs. Amy C. Ransome of California, Second Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Lloyd C. Williams of New York, Third Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Rebekah S. Greathouse, and Mrs. Marie Moore Forrest, both of Washington to be members of the Executive Council.

The Council voted to co-operate with citizens of Ticonderoga, N. Y., in honoring with a bronze plaque in the Black Watch Memorial Library Mrs. Pell's notable contributions to her town and to the feminine movement.

Harris & Ewing

Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley
New President of the National Women's Party

Stars Trapped in Texas Reflector

Observers aided by clear skies of Texas to catch clear view of far suns —Instruments accurate

Pathway to the Stars
Eighth of 12 Articles

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

FORT DAVIS, Texas—Although Texas, largest State in the Union, hasn't the largest telescope in the world (only the second largest) Texans really can be proud of an instrument so well designed and so accurately built that it has easily picked up dim stars and distant galaxies formerly undiscerned.

Mt. Wilson's 100-inch Hooker telescope may in some respects be likened to a very tall man whose height allows him to distinguish friends at a distance but who often may overlook one near at hand. A Texan would never be guilty of that. Perhaps that's why the first discovery announced with the 82-inch McDonald reflector was a pair of white dwarf stars, comparatively near at hand but never recorded before. These are extremely hot stars with temperatures ranging from 12,000 to 15,000 degrees centigrade.

It would indeed be a bold astronomer who would declare he had searched the depths of space beyond which there were no stars. There still is no boundary known to the universe, although the mathematics of Einstein set a rather definite limit. Hence, who will say that the McDonald staff might not some night stumble across an island universe far off in space at greater distance even than today's record holder—a faint super-galaxy captured by the 100-inch at 500,000,000 light years?

But before we get so far above (or perhaps below) the earth, it might be well to give Warner and Swasey Company, makers of fine telescopes for almost half a century, praise for the excellent workmanship on McDonald. Not only did they design and build the telescope with its mirror accurate to within a millionth of an inch, but they constructed the observatory and did the optical work as well.

On Mt. Locke

Fundamentally, Warner and Swasey manufactures turret lathes, machines that make the tool machines that make the tools that make mass production in industry possible. Of the world's largest refractors, they built the two that head the list, the 40-inch at Yerkes and the 36-inch at Lick. Of the five largest reflectors, they constructed three, the 82-inch McDonald, the 72-inch Dominion (Victoria, B. C.), and the 69-inch Perkins (Delaware, Ohio). McDonald, however, is the sparkling gem in their crown. With it, Dr. Otto Struve, director of Yerkes and McDonald, asserts, astronomers can reach stars over a larger part of the sky than with any other instrument in America.

This is largely due to location, since McDonald is farther south than any other observatory in the United States. At its dedication last May, astronomers and men of research from all over the world took part in the exercises and held a symposium on the structure of the universe. As President Homer Rainey of the University of Texas pointed out in his dedicatory address, there is probably no better place in the whole country for an observatory than on the 6,700-foot crest of Mt. Locke. "Texas has long been famed as a land 'where the skies are not cloudy all day,'" he said, "and in this region there are more cloudless days than in almost any other place." Nevertheless, it rained, and not gently, the day the special train arrived from Chicago carrying members of the dedication party.

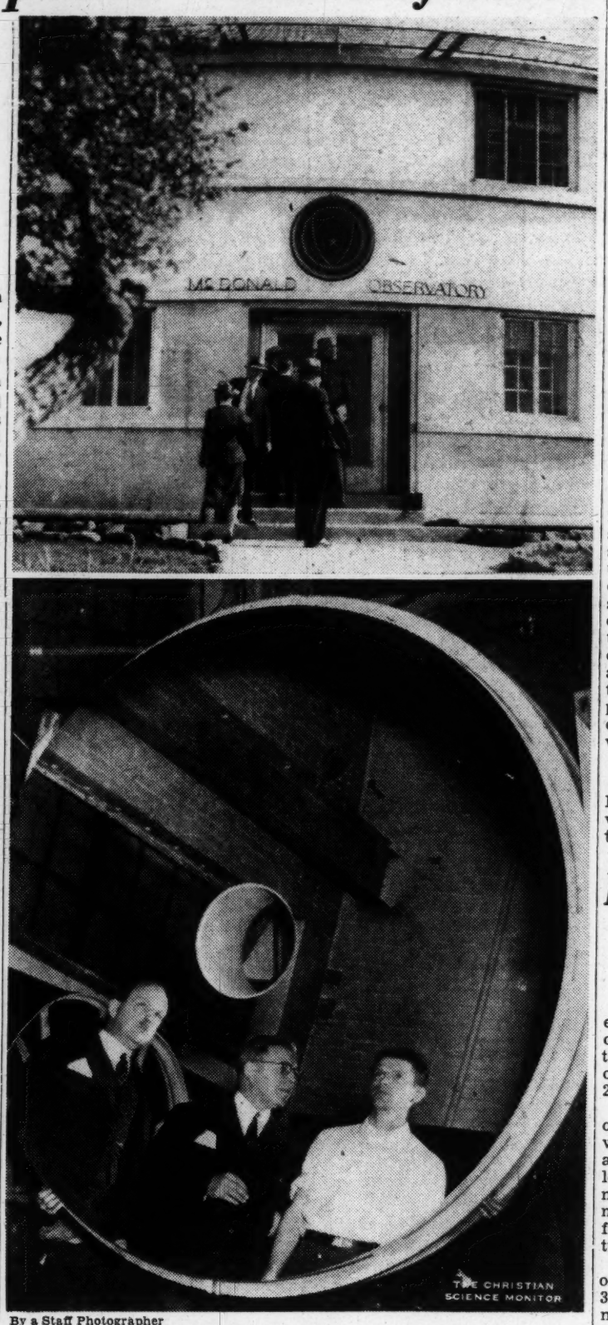
W. J. McDonald, for whom the observatory is named, was a graduate of McKenzie College, served as a private in the Confederate Army, and afterwards took up printing, law, money lending, and speculation in county warrants. The founder of three notable Texas banks, he made astronomy his favorite hobby; and he left $800,000 to the University of Texas for "erecting and equipping an astronomical observatory." He wanted the new instrument to be of such size that it would enable astronomers to peer farther into the universe than they had ever been able to do before, though that might have failed of accomplishment had not the presidents of the two universities of Chicago and Texas got together and decided to pool resources.

Small But Heavy

An important task will be to furnish information concerning the mysterious white dwarf stars of our own galaxy. Most of these have been discovered by Prof. Gerard Kuiper of Yerkes with instruments of moderate size. They are called white dwarfs, because their temperature and luminosity are great, yet in size they are only about as large as the earth. But unlike our own solid planet, the matter of which these stars are composed is supposed to be "degenerate," compressed to such an extent that a cubic inch may weigh several tons.

There's nothing about these white dwarfs to indicate they are entirely different from their brothers and sisters of ordinary size. No matter how big the telescope or how near the star, all one can ever see is a tiny pinpoint of light, although there is a big difference in the amount of light coming from each pinpoint.

Another important piece of research will be the photography of several nebulae of glowing hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen, the existence of which has been inferred from the study of spectra obtained with other equipment at McDonald, but not yet captured on the photographic plate.



By a Staff Photographer

Sky-Scouting Outfit for Southwest

Upper—McDonald Observatory, Fort Davis, Texas. Lower—The 82-inch casting, hollowed out and polished, as it was taken out of the aluminizing cell at the plant of the Warner & Swasey Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Viewed as in a looking glass from left to right are: Warner Seely, Secretary of the Company; C. J. Stilwell, Vice-President; and Dr. Robley C. Williams of the University of Michigan.

Canadian Doctors Aloof on Insurance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Little is heard at the moment in Ontario of the question of compulsory sickness insurance. Many organizations have the matter on their agendas, but at present there is little public demand for such a measure, the attention of the great majority of the public being focused on the war.

Leaders of the medical profession on being interviewed express the opinion that for some time at least neither the Federal nor Provincial Governments will make any move to institute legislation of this nature, partly because of lack of funds.

Members of the medical profession in the Dominion are not united in a desire to see a compulsory sickness or health insurance scheme launched. While the Ontario Medical Association went on record as approving compulsory health insurance on a national rather than a provincial basis last spring, the Canadian Medical Association found disagreement and uncertainty among some of the other provinces, and for that reason the C. M. A. has done nothing definite with respect to the matter this year. A number of doctors oppose any movement for the inauguration of such a scheme on the ground that the country is not prepared for this step, while still other doctors favor a system of voluntary contributory insurance.

Replies From Provinces

Late in 1938 the Committee on Medical Economics of the C. M. A. were empowered to obtain from the several provinces of the Dominion a statement as to the position each provincial medical association took in regard to the C. M. A. defining a policy for or against insurance. Accordingly a copy of a questionnaire was sent to the secretary of each provincial division or branch.

As Ontario has a third of the population of the Dominion and a large number of doctors, and as it reported favorably, the replies to the questionnaire from the O. M. A. are given hereunder. Briefly the Ontario Medical Association replied that the time has come when the Canadian Medical Association should define its policy on health insurance and supported compulsory insurance for the low income group.

The C. M. A. failed to receive replies from two of the nine provinces. Two other provinces replied that the subject had not yet been placed before their provincial associations for discussion, hence no answers could be given until this was done. One province responded that the medical profession in that province was not sufficiently informed on the subject of health insurance for the executive to recommend that the C. M. A. should define a policy at present. The remaining four provinces answered the questionnaire in detail, the result for Ontario having already been given.

Wide Diversity of Opinion

Of the remaining three provinces, province Number 1 recommended that the C. M. A. do nothing at the present time concerning the drafting of a plan or a public declaration of a policy, but that the association proceed to educate the profession in the many phases of medical economics; attempt a study by experts of compulsory health insurance and allied subjects and collect information on various phases of medical economics.

Another province recommended certain modifications of the principles of compulsory insurance previously agreed to by the C. M. A. and in addition made 19 other recommendations.

The third province recommended that the C. M. A. define a policy but stated that there was, as a result of a canvass of the profession, a wide diversity of opinion as to what that policy should be. The vast majority of the active practitioners were dissatisfied with the conditions of practice as at present existing, but it was evident further information and education were necessary before the profession could show any unanimity as to what they wanted.

It will thus be seen that the C. M. A. was the only one of the nine provincial associations which came out in support of the idea of compulsory health insurance and that time must elapse before there be any degree of unanimity among the various provincial bodies. The war will also be an important contributing factor to delaying the execution of this scheme on a nation-wide basis.

Intimate Writings of Four American Poets Displayed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—An exhibition of books, manuscripts, letters and photographs of Edwin Arlington Robinson, Robert Frost, Edna St. Vincent Millay and Stephen Benét that to booklovers is more revealing than a series of biographies is today on view at the Grolier Club, 47 East Sixtieth Street, where it will continue through Jan. 14.

A visit to the exhibit is like talking personally to poets about their work. The pencilled notes, with profuse changes, the earliest published volumes, the rare editions, mark steps in the laborious ascent of four great poets who are read and re-read with pleasure because their verse is unequivocally American.

Robinson's "Tristram," Benét's "John Brown's Body," Frost's "North of Boston," Millay's sonnets and her "King's Henchman" have no foreign ancestry, but express a native genius, finally freed from the imitative yoke.

The exhibit, drawn from private collections, groups the four poets with good reason. With the exception of Robinson, the eldest, they were born toward the close of the century; they share a New England heritage, and they stand among the first few significant modern American poets.

A Melancholy Figure

The most complete collection in the exhibit is Robinson's who is, due in some degree to his reticence, the least known of the four. Robinson's photographs, taken shortly before his passing in 1935, show a tall, melancholy figure which suggests the minute, precise writing in the pencilled manuscripts. He enjoys the unique distinction of three Pulitzer awards. But these succeeded years of privation and obscurity. A pathetic note in the exhibit is that first blue paper-bound volume which he managed to print from his meager funds at the age of 25.

In 1910, Edna St. Vincent Millay wrote a letter to a juvenile magazine in which she thanked its editor for the $5 prize her poem had won and regretted that she could no longer participate in their contests because she was "too old." A few months later, the 19-year-old girl had completed "Renascence," an account of spiritual growth which has become a classic.

Miss Millay's exhibit proceeds from early triumphs through her versatile, mature career. Included are manuscript excerpts and editions of "The King's Henchman," with score by Deems Taylor, and her recent translations of distinguished Loyalist Spanish poets.

Like Miss Millay, Benét's exhibit contains a volume of verse published before the author was 20, but he could not afford to work at his narrative of the Civil War until he had received a Guggenheim fellowship many years later. The choice of subject and the valorous spirit of the verse have been ascribed to the poet's descent from a long line of army officers. The same spirit is evident in his recent "Litany for Dictatorships," also included in the exhibit.

Tender, Simple Poems

The phonograph records of Robert Frost's poems would have made an interesting addition to his exhibit, for he is satisfied only when written words enjoy the flavor and tone of speech. That may explain why his tender, simple poems on homely themes have perhaps the widest appeal of the four poets.

Mr. George L. McKay, the Curator of the Grolier Club, has assembled an exhibit of special appeal for those who appreciate the art of making books. In addition to a selective array of first editions in various bindings, two rare volumes claim attention, one, a copy of Millay's "Renascence," printed on Japan velum, from an edition of 15 copies; and the other, an inscribed copy of Benét's first book, "Five Men Before Pompey."

Gift of Automobile Tagged 'From the Lord'

PERRY, N. Y. (AP)—"The Lord will provide" proved true for the Rev. Lawrence Seeley, Pastor of the Free Methodist church in this Wyoming county village.

His automobile was wrecked recently and he had planned to wait until spring before purchasing another.

A stranger came to his house and handed him a paper. It was a bill of sale for a new car which stood at the curb. In reply to the Pastor's questions, the stranger replied he was instructed to say only that the car was "a gift from the Lord."

N. J. Judge Denies Parker Salary Writ

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (AP)—Supreme Court Justice Joseph B. Perskie has refused a request by Ellis H. Parker, Sr., for a writ of mandamus to compel Burlington County to pay him a year's salary and place him on its pension list.

Parker, convicted of conspiring to kidnap Paul H. Wendel, is serving a six-year term in the Lewisburg, Pa., Federal Penitentiary. Parker sought the writ on the ground his conviction on a Federal charge did not disqualify him for a pension under New Jersey laws. Judge Perskie reserved for Parker the right to renew the motion before the entire Supreme Court.

Convenient Plug

ASHLAND, Ky. (AP) — Police Sergeant E. S. Delaney restrained a laugh after ordering a farmer to unhitch his horse from a downtown fire hydrant. For the farmer replied, "I'm sorry, mister, I thought that was what the thing was for."

Georgia Cottage Set to Serve As Thanksgiving White House

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP)—President and Mrs. Roosevelt will be together for their Thanksgiving celebration at Warm Springs, Ga., but none of their children or grandchildren are expected. Mrs. Roosevelt said, however, that they were hoping to have a lot of grandchildren with them for Christmas—perhaps even their daughter, Mrs. John Boettiger of Seattle, and her family. She said that the President would carry out his usual program, which means a turkey dinner Thursday night.

Mrs. Roosevelt herself expects to be busy, because, she said, people in the South think the Roosevelts' Thanksgiving trip is a good time to come and visit. While at Warm Springs, the Roosevelts live at a little white cottage on Pine Mountain.

When the President announced he was moving Thanksgiving up to Nov. 23, to stimulate Christmas trade, Gov. E. D. Rivers of Georgia was one of 25 State executives who followed his lead. Though folks around here were glad Governor Rivers' action avoided possibility of embarrassment, some were pleased for a reason quite apart from arguments that arose over the change. They were glad that the President's earlier arrival would give him a chance to see the Georgia countryside arrayed in its autumnal reds, yellows, golds and greens, before winter reduces the hillsides to drabness.

A big bin filled with logs stands hard by a door to the "little white house," and as they crackle in the chimney, there will be many "fireside chats," from tomorrow until the next Tuesday, the period of the President's stay. The "chats" will not be of the nationwide broadcast kind, but will be homely talks with friends and neighbors of many years standing.

Otis Moore, quiet-spoken manager of Squire Roosevelt's nearby Pine Mountain plantation, is pretty certain to be one of these fireside talkers. A drought ravaged the Roosevelt acres this year, and Mr. Moore turned to timber, to offset reduced yields of other crops. He is milling approximately 1,000,000 feet—mostly slash pine—and cattle raising is being curtailed in favor of expanded timbering.

Official visitors to the "Little White House" will include the entire Georgia Congressional delegation, and much official business will be done.

Princeton Sets 'Listening Posts' To Study Short-Wave Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 21 — The Princeton Listening Center, a "listening post" to receive and analyze short-wave radio programs sent by foreign countries to influence public opinion in the United States, has been established at Princeton University.

The project, sponsored by the School of Public and International Affairs, has been made possible through a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. Operations will be carried on experimentally for three months.

The work of the Center was characterized by Dr. Harold W. Dobbs, President of the University, as "a new and significant weapon in international politics." In further comment, he said:

"Radio as a factor in international politics was virtually unknown at the time of the last war. Today many nations have adopted it as an instrument to consolidate government support at home and to shape the thought of peoples abroad. In several instances, radio campaigns have helped to prepare the way for armed conquest.

"Particularly since the Munich crisis of last year, European nations have shown a desire to influence the judgment of the American public on world issues. In part, this desire has been expressed in short-wave radio programs sent by powerful transmitters to the United States. To date, no detailed and systematic study of these programs has been made. The outbreak of the war appears to give such a study as is now proposed particular timeliness and value."

Harold N. Graves, Jr., '35, former associate editor of Pathfinder Magazine in Washington, will direct the project and serve as secretary of the board of five men, with Professor John B. Whitton, of the Princeton politics department, as chairman.

Mr. Graves said a selective study would be made of programs broadcast to this country, with particular attention to news bulletins and topical talks. Programs in foreign languages, as well as in English, originating in Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany will be analyzed.

Two years ago, also with the help of the Rockefeller Foundation, a Princeton research project was established to study the part played by radio in influencing the lives of listeners. Last year, the General Education Board made a grant for a specific radio study—an investigation of the mass hysteria caused by the Orson Welles broadcast of the "War of the Worlds."

Pulpwood Trade Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The pulpwood industry is making progress in its program of forest conservation in the South, Frank Heyward, Jr., General manager of the Southern Pulpwood Conservation Association, said recently.

New York Makes Every Effort To Give Needy a Thanksgiving

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—Turkey, enthroned on platters of hundreds of thousands of New York City tables, will reign here and throughout the State on Thursday, Nov. 23, by gubernatorial proclamation.

Changing by President Roosevelt of the historic date for this nationwide celebration will not curtail arrangements here to give homeless men and women dinners running the whole range of the gourmet's ideal Thanksgiving dinner from cranberry sauce to white turkey meat.

William Hodson, Commissioner of Welfare, said that approximately 35,000 pounds of Thanksgiving dinner will be served to the City's 11,000 homeless men and women at the municipal shelters and at Camp La Guardia, the City's rehabilitation farm in Orange County. City welfare menus will include chicken fricassee, turkey, mashed turnips, mashed potatoes, mince and pumpkin pie, apples, bread and coffee.

Dinners for Children

The Salvation Army, church groups, and welfare organizations within the City also will give innumerable Thanksgiving parties and dinners for the benefit of the underprivileged. The Children's Aid Society will serve turkey and all the "fixings" to hundreds of tenement children Thanksgiving Day, as it did Nov. 21, along with appropriate entertainments.

Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia and Senator Robert F. Wagner, of New York, will address Thanksgiving celebrations sponsored by the New York City Housing Authority at Public School No. 12 on the Lower East Side Wednesday night, Nov. 22. The ceremonies will mark the beginning of construction of the superstructures of the first city-financed public housing project in the United States—"Vladeck City Houses," which will provide homes for 240 families.

Refugees Included

The American Committee for Christian Refugees announced that the Thanksgiving season will be dedicated to the cause of Christian refugees from Greater Germany in about 2,000 Protestant churches of the United States. At church services on Thanksgiving Day these churches will collect gift offerings for the many thousands of Christians exiled from the Third Reich who are in dire need. The American committee, with offices at No. 287 Fourth Avenue, New York City, is sponsor of the appeal in co-operation with various Protestant church leaders.

Simultaneously Charles V. Vickrey, President of the Golden Rule Foundation, made a plea that Americans donate money to agencies such as his own which seek to alleviate the misery of "millions of unfortunates who have been caught by the catastrophe of war in Europe and Asia."

Rochester Banks Defer Charge On Commodity Stamps

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—Rochester bankers will defer their proposed one per cent collection charge for handling surplus food stamps as the result of the Federal Government's threat to withdraw the plan introduced here last May, it was announced Nov. 21.

Roland B. Woodward, Executive Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce, said bankers agreed to the delay after a conference with food merchants in an effort to permit the latter "to perfect plans and present them to the authorities in Washington."

Work on Costs

WASHINGTON (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, said, "In the absence of a charge for the redemption of the stamps, the food stamp plan, of course, will continue in Rochester. Meanwhile, officials of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation will be glad to work with grocers and bankers on mechanics for minimizing the cost of redemption of these stamps. This action by Rochester people will protect all independent merchants."

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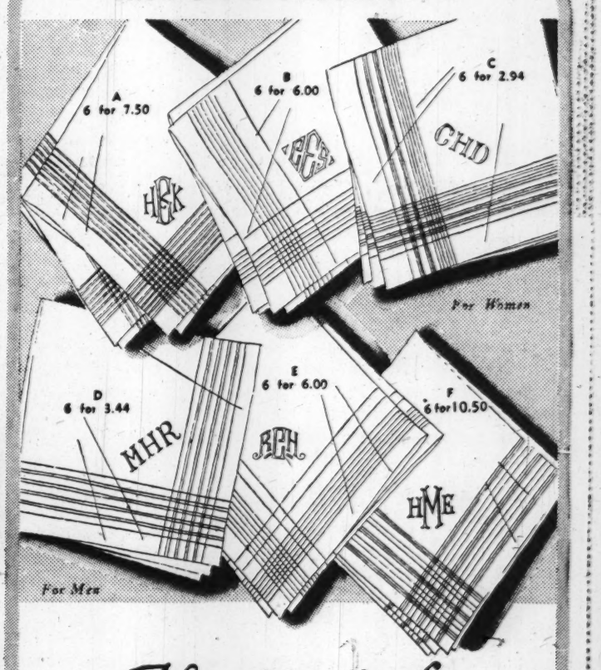

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The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

State Trade Barriers: The U. S. in Reverse

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman Speaks:

"The United States is held up to the world as a model of what intelligent co-operation among dozens of states can do for peace and better living. Today with so much talk of a European Federation, inspired by this United States example, we find, curiously enough, a trend which would, if carried to any length, destroy this setup and, as Governor Stark of Missouri has said, 'Balkanize the United States.'

"Lack of vision and a false sense of selfishly protecting one's own locality have led to the erection of trade barriers at gateways between the various 48 states, some of which are almost as effective as customs houses would be. Many American citizens who, standing at their front door, point out that too many trade barriers are the source of Europe's problems, fail to recognize that at their own back door this practice has been slowly slipping in."

Question: "How did the United States originally work out this question of interstate trade?"

Answer: "There was a regular epidemic of trade wars between the States from the end of the Revolutionary War until the drawing up of the Constitution. Some people were so stirred as to be tempted to turn these into armed warfare. It was very much of a Balkanized group then. This difficulty was one of the most impelling reasons for bringing about the United States as we know it—the establishing of a great free trade area through the Constitution which forbids any state to levy tariffs or otherwise interfere with commerce between the states."

Question: "Was this free trade area a cause of the present American high standard of living or prosperity?"

Answer: "Freedom of trade stimulated the production of goods where they could be turned out most economically and then shipped to all parts of the country. The automobile is a good example. With the manufacturing centered in Detroit, the entire country became the market. This meant a huge number of cars. Making such great numbers in one place permitted mass production methods. These in turn meant lower cost cars.

"If every one of the United States was an individual state, with customs and tariffs, the automobile would tend to be manufactured in small units in each state. Thus the cars would be much higher priced than now while to buy a car from a neighboring state would greatly increase the cost. In a free economy like that of the United States the idea is that if Detroit makes cars cheapest let it make them. Let the states that grow cotton cheapest grow it, the states that produce wheat best produce it, etc. With no interstate barriers these goods can then be sold to the entire country at the low prices possible, because of mass production under the best production conditions."

Question: "If the Constitution forbids setting up trade barriers, how have the States managed to erect them?"

Answer: "By many subterfuges. For example, California and Florida are intense resort rivals. Finally feeling runs so high that California decides to inspect all fruit coming from Florida, on the basis that it is looking for the Mediterranean fruit fly in order to prevent this pest from getting into California. Soon, passing the California State line is like crossing a national border. Thus 'inspection' is one loophole to be freely used in setting up barriers."

Question: "Could you give us some other examples of this problem?"

Answer: "There is the question of heavy state motor truck restrictions, another form of barrier. A state can insist that every motor truck which crosses its borders shall pay the full annual state truck tax. The result is that many trucks are dressed up like a Christmas tree with various license plates.

"One story tells of a man who asked his home-town trucker to move his household goods from an Atlantic coast city to a new home on the other side of the Mississippi River. The trucker soon reported that due to state barriers, and after choosing the lowest priced if sometime longer routes, it would cost him $1,000 on assorted licenses and weight taxes and take six weeks due to stoppages at state lines. His truck was 'too heavy' for one state, 'too long' for another, etc. That's another way states can put up barriers."

Question: "Surely the states must be aware of the eventual danger of these restrictions. Carried far enough, wouldn't they practically stop much of the nation's business?"

Answer: "They would. In fact there are signs of an awakening to this danger. These are often due to plain economic warfare. A few years ago Maine arrested a New York trucker for not having Maine license plates. Next day New York arrested two Maine truckers. Lest all truck drivers of the two states should end up in jail the motor vehicles officials got together and called the whole thing off.

"Last April a council of State Governments held a three-day conference on Interstate Trade Barriers in Chicago and the talk was pretty frank and two-fisted. The result was legislative recommendations, strongly backed by the state governors, which should, in the coming legislative season, help to eliminate some of the worst features of this practice."

Question: "Could you give us more details as to these state barriers and their place in state government?"

Answer: "We have asked Professor Elliott of the Department of Government at Harvard University to be with us again today and to answer your question. You'll find his comment on page 175."

The 'Balkanization' of America's National Market

By a Staff Artist

American Industry Confronted by Restrictive State Barricades

Restrictions on interstate trade have sprung up all over America within the last 10 years. A few date back before the depression. But whenever their origin there is no doubt they tend to chop up America's national market. We represent here half a dozen of the major barriers and the states which at the latest count practice them.

Cut on this line — Cut on this line — Cut on this line

Disuniting the United States

William Y. Elliott

When the spirit of national self-sufficiency gets abroad it seems to spread into our own states that since the Civil War have stopped calling themselves sovereign. Today they are beginning to revive an economic Balkanism in what should be the United States.

Our federal constitution was set up in 1787 by men who were determined to prevent just this from happening in the American union. The Founding Fathers, as they are sometimes called, knew from painful experience under the Articles of Confederation what the United States would be if it were to reproduce all the trade barriers of European states on our own continent.

Annapolis Convention

The Annapolis Convention was called in 1786 at the suggestion of Virginia "to take into consideration the trade of the United States; to examine the relative situation and trade of the said states; to consider how far a uniform system in their commercial relations be necessary to their common interest and prevalent harmony. . . ." Only five states sent delegates, but out of this effort came the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia the next year.

One of the great achievements of that convention was to have a Constitution accepted that prohibited Congress as well as the states from arbitrary interference with foreign trade or interstate trade through export taxes or preferential treatment for certain ports. Congress was given the sale power "to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian Tribes." And there was an explicit prohibition laid on the states:

> "No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or Duties on Imports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, . . . and all such laws shall be subject to the Revision and control of the Congress. . . ."

How does it come about that today the states of our Federal Union are stopping as "foreign" commerce at their borders certain products that come in from other states? That they are doing this is indisputable. The Council of State Governments has listed a long string of abuses that seriously affect millions of dollars of inter-state business. How much money value is involved in the total is impossible to estimate, since the prevention of trade can not be calculated on any sound basis. But the Marketing Laws Survey conducted by the Department of Agriculture and other interested departments at Washington showed a formidable growth of such interferences and the list given there does not touch many important fields. Some of these cases are listed below:

1. States have the power to inspect for health protection or plant quarantine and the power is being exercised more widely each year. Tourists who travel by automobile between Arizona and California always wonder at the inspectors who examine their baggage for "smuggled" citrus and other fruits much as a customs inspector at a national boundary would look for smuggled articles. And the laws against shipping from infected areas of one sort or another grow each year and lend themselves to administrative abuses and retaliation.

Ports-of-Entry

2. So-called "Ports-of-Entry" are being created, especially in the Western states through which out-of-state trucks must enter and submit to inspection. These laws are often primarily aimed at controlling the use of roads by trucks, but they can be extended to protect any state that taxes cigarettes, liquor, etc., from imports which aim at evading the state use or sales tax. A very recent decision by the United States Supreme Court makes it clear that the state's right to protect its own local laws against alcoholic beverages is anchored in the 21st Amendment and cannot be overriden by Congress. That is entirely necessary and just. But as the tax systems of the states grow more widely apart in those that have and those that have not use and sales taxes, smuggling is encouraged for all sort of articles.

3. States may and do use preference in purchasing for governmental contracts by discriminating against products made outside the state. This is a very big item and it is growing, if not in legal enactments, at least in the practices of administrative officials. It is a sort of "state patriotism" that extends the "Buy American" slogan into "Buy New York" or "Buy Connecticut," etc.

Building Codes

4. Building codes, contractors' practices and trade union pressures also operate to prevent the competitive use of out of state products. Sometimes the laws themselves are unreasonably drawn simply to protect local interests.

Fortunately the Governor's Conference, the American Legislator's Association, and the Council of State Governments are aroused to the dangers that have shown themselves, especially in the spread of retaliation. Last year a determined stand against the spread of the abuses was taken. An inter-departmental Committee of the Government in Washington, promoted by the Department of Commerce, is also studying the problem. The T. N. E. C. has indicated that it will hold hearings to establish the burden on trade involved and to explore possible remedies. Among these, action by Congress to occupy positively some of these areas under its interstate commerce power is likely and would be welcomed by most business interests. Then the Supreme Court will be called on once more to say a final word about the federal system, put to this new test.

Legal Barriers to State Barriers

State trade barriers were anathema to America's Founding Fathers. Why? Because those soldier-statesmen, having fought a war for political freedom, discovered during the next eight years that economic freedom also required sacrifices—sacrifices of state sovereignty. Only then did they discard the Articles of Confederation for the Constitution.

Article IX of the Articles of Confederation had specifically permitted states to impose customs duties or establish embargoes. The result was economic chaos. It is not surprising then that Article I of the United States Constitution specifically forbids states to set up domestic tariff barriers. The Federal Government, the Constitution made plain, was to be the sole arbiter of interstate commerce.

But while the Constitution deprived the states of certain rights it did not leave them powerless. Among the rights reserved to them was the power to tax, the police power, control of public safety, proprietary rights within state lines. And it is these powers the states have used to circumvent the spirit if not the letter of the Constitution.

The Constitution

The Consitution, in its celebrated "commerce clause," specifically gives Congress the power "to regulate commerce . . . among the several states . . ." It also forbids states to discriminate against the commerce of sister states. It further admonishes the states that "the citizens of each state shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in several states." It is clear then that the establishment of a free national market was very close to the hearts of America's Founding Fathers.

The Supreme Court

The Supreme Court from its early days has stood behind this conception of America as one free and united national market. In the first tax case under the commerce clause—Brown v. Maryland, 1827—the Supreme Court nullified a state tax on imports, although the Constitution does not expressly forbid such a state tax.

Later in 1880 in Guy v. Baltimore the Court more clearly reaffirmed its position, declaring: "No state can, consistently with the Federal Constitution, impose upon the products of other states . . . more onerous public burdens or taxes than it imposes upon the like products of its own territory." Until very recently the precedents established by these decisions seemed clear and biding.

Discrimination Upheld

But the commerce clause is not all inclusive. In certain instances Congress has permitted states to tax or embargo interstate commerce. Back in 1803 it forbad states that had laws against slavery to import slaves. It permitted states to forbid the importation of articles that did not meet the quarantine and health requirements.

When the State of Washington in 1937 adopted a "use" tax, a device that requires the payment of a sum equal to the local sales tax on goods bought out of the state, the Supreme Court upheld it.

The High Court has also upheld the contention that liquor is exempted from protection by the commerce clause. The wording of the 21st Amendment to the Constitution specifically exempts it.

Trend Reversed?

After the Supreme Court upheld the Washington "use" tax, many feared the High Tribunal had reversed its long tradition of opposition to state interstate trade barriers. But early this year the Court unanimously voided a Florida statute that placed a duty on imported cement in the guise of an inspection fee.

While in this case the cement in question came from abroad, the law in question was thrown out under the same commerce clause that forbad interstate tariffs. Said Justice Frankfurter referring back to the 1827 Brown v. Maryland case: "It would not be easy to imagine a statute more clearly designed than the present to circumvent what the commerce clause forbids."

For 140 years America's courts have ruled out attempt after attempt to evade the commerce clause guarantee of internal free trade. The Washington "use" tax decision suggested a reversal of that attitude. But the Florida cement case has stilled such fears. Many hope it will stimulate the courts to even a closer examination of the reasons behind many of the tax regulations, inspection restrictions and examples of police power that have directly or indirectly served to obstruct interstate trade. **Neal Stanford**

Barriers Built, Torn Down, Refused

Indication that the tide in interstate trade barriers is beginning to recede appeared this year. State legislatures are reported to have repealed at least five barriers and turned thumbs down on many others that were presented for consideration.

Barriers Torn Down

Florida: A law levying a high fee on out-of-state eggs repealed.
Indiana: Port-of-entry provision in its state alcoholic beverage act repealed.
Missouri: Discriminating liquor law repealed.
New Mexico: Special license fee on out-of-state salesmen dropped.
Oklahoma: Ports-of-entry eliminated through pressure from Texas which threatened retaliation.

Barriers Refused

Arizona: Refused a new ban on trucks.
Arkansas: Refused to slap a special tax on itinerant vendors.
Refused to put a 25 per cent tax on farm products from certain other states.
California: Refused to pass a bill banning out-of-state butter.
Connecticut: Refused to favor resident bidders on state contracts.
Refused to limit size and number of gas tanks out-of-state trucks could carry.
Refused to put a 7-cents-a-gallon tax on out-of-state beer.
Illinois: Refused to restrict state printing and purchases to state concerns.
Iowa: Refused to increase present tax on oleomargarine.
Minnesota: Refused to limit buying by state institutions to goods of state concerns.
Missouri: Refused a ban on trucks.
Ohio: Refused to force state institutions to buy only state coal.
Oregon: Refused to further restrict oleomargarine.
Refused to tax distilleries on out-of-state fruit.
Texas: Refused to give Texans a 10 per cent advantage on public works bids.
Vermont: Refused to add to its oleomargarine restrictions.

Barriers Built

Maine: Passed a law forbidding the importation of certain apples.
Wyoming: Increased its restrictions on out-of-state eggs.

Should one try to strike a balance sheet of the state trade barriers built, torn down, and refused, the balance would without doubt be to the good—that is, more torn down and refused than were erected. For most of this decade the pendulum has swung in the other direction. The shift this year indicates that America, which has stood so firmly for free trade abroad, is slowly returning to free trade at home. **N. A. S.**

Read On—

The War Between the States—A special report appearing in Business Week, July 15, 1939.
A history and study of the growth of these barriers to free trade within the United States.

Balkanizing America—By Blair Bolles in Current History, July, 1939.
Trade wars among the states seen as threatening to remake America on economic pattern of Central Europe.

Local Autarky in America—In the London Economist, Sept. 23, 1939. Strange growth of local autarky seen as increasing in nuisance value to American business.

Reuniting the United States—By William Yandell Elliott in The Christian Science Monitor Magazine for August 19, 1939. The real issue is to prevent the disintegration of the world's greatest area of free trade into economic Balkanism.

Payment Plans Stir Chicago Milk 'War'

The Government's antitrust suit against milk dealers in the Chicago area and the recent testimony before the Temporary National Economic Committee in Washington, on disputed milk depots in Detroit, present but a few facets of a question of national importance to both the farmer and consumer. This is the second of two articles giving the background of the milk problem in the Detroit area. The first appeared Nov. 15.

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—The outcome of the milk price controversy here, and to a large extent the solution of the national milk price problem, many experts believe, revolves about a wider understanding of the complex system by which distributors pay the farmer for his milk.

The issue here is ostensibly whether the Johnson Milk Company, which sells bottled milk exclusively through company-owned milk depots, is to be allowed, on the basis of the plea that the new State price-fixing law is unconstitutional, to pay producers a flat rate, instead of as prescribed by law. As a result of the appearance of George A. Johnson, owner of the milk depot concern, before the Temporary National Economic Committee in Washington, attention has centered on the charge that the local "milk trust" resents Mr. Johnson's ability to sell at low cash-and-carry rates and is out to "get him." The real issue, though, close observers hold, is the method of payment, by which those behind the law say they hope to establish even production and an even level of profitable prices for all.

Two Classes of Milk

First, it is necessary to understand that milk purchased from farmers is resold to consumers not only in the form of bottled, fluid milk, but also as butter, cottage cheese, ice cream, and in other such manufactured forms. Profit to the distributor, per pound of milk used, is greater from fluid sales than from manufactured sales.

Milk, therefore, is sold roughly under two classes, Class I, or fluid, and Class II, or manufactured. It is contended that it should be purchased from the farmer in the same way. Instead of paying a flat rate for all bought from the producer, those behind the law insist, the distributor should be allowed to pay the farmer one price for milk he sells at the higher fluid rate, and another price for milk he sells in manufactured form.

Mr. Johnson pays a flat rate, while others co-operating under the new law pay according to the way in which they sell.

Here is the crux of the whole problem.

Those who sell to Mr. Johnson are said to have a favorable market, because he sells most of his milk in fluid form, and thus, it is claimed, has a larger per-quart income than those who sell largely at the Class II price.

This means that producers who sell to Mr. Johnson get more for their entire production than those who sell to distributors who retail much at Class II prices.

Another Factor

There is another important factor: the base and surplus system of production. In order to smooth out production there is established for each individual producer a yearly base volume, by averaging his production for the four fall months. For example, if during that time, when he is presumably producing at a rate pretty close to the market demand, Farmer Jones produced an average of 8,000 pounds, then 8,000 pounds would be his base. Henceforth anything produced over that is surplus. During the ensuing year he is paid at one rate for all he sells up to 8,000 pounds, and another rate, slightly lower, for all he produces over that, the prices in turn being determined by the manner in which the distributor sells. During the next August, his cows may give an average of 10,000 pounds. For 8,000 of that he gets the base price. For the other 2,000 pounds he gets the surplus price. In some periods of heavy production the surplus might be more than the base.

Mr. Johnson does not pay for his milk on this basis, which is provided for in the law. He claims it is his constitutional right to pay the price he wants to, which he figures as the average market price.

Test Case Cited

This can best be explained by a test case. Farmers Jones and Brown both have the same base of 8,000 pounds. For the period being studied each sends to his respective distributor a total of 10,000 pounds. This means that in each case 8,000 pounds is base, 2,000 surplus. Prices to the farmers have not been set. Neither will know what he is to receive until it has been determined how much of his milk is to go in fluid or Class 1 sales, and how much in manufactured or Class 2 sales.

The distributor who takes Farmer Brown's milk does a lot of cheese, butter, and ice cream business and not so much fluid or bottle sales. He sells to his customers only 4,000 pounds of that milk from Farmer Brown in the form of fluid or bottled milk, and 6,000 pounds in manufactured form.

The price has been set for Class 1 and 2 milk. It is $2.08 a hundredweight for Class 1, and $1.49 a hundredweight for Class 2. This means the Brown distributor receives $83.20 for his Class 1 sales, and $89.40 for his Class 2 sales, or a total of $172.60.

Now follow the milk sold by Farmer Jones. His distributor does more business in bottles. He sells 6,000 pounds in this form, at the Class 1 price of $2.08, which nets him $124.50. He sells the other 4,000 pounds at the Class 2 price of $1.49, or a total of $59.60. The Jones distributor thus gets $184.40 for his sales.

Here's where the equalization comes in. Farmer Jones and Farmer Brown have sold exactly the same amount of milk, but Farmer Brown, without equalization, would get $172.60 and Farmer Jones $184.40.

The distributor for Jones pays into the so-called "pool," handled by the Milk Marketing Board, $5.96 or half the difference between $184.40 and $172.60, plus 6 cents "reserve." The pool keeps 12 cents for a "reserve" fund, and pays $5.84 to the Brown distributor.

Equal Payments

The Jones distributor then pays to Farmer Jones a total of $178.44, and the Brown distributor is able to pay Farmer Brown the same amount.

The base price is figured by dividing the total amount received for all the base milk, or in the above case $297.40, by the total volume of base milk, or 16,000 pounds, which results in a rate of $1.858, per 100 pounds. The surplus price of course works out the same way.

In the case of Mr. Johnson, as explained, his sales are mostly by the bottle. He thus gets—even though he sells for 9 cents a quart instead of 11—because of the saving of delivery costs and the other overhead of an establishment set up primarily on the delivery basis—a greater rate of return per 100 pounds of milk, than a competitor who sells much of his total in manufactured form. He pays farmers a flat rate. He claims his producers thus are paid on an average more than producers who sell to distributors on the base-and-surplus, and class-price plan. Photostatic copies of checks involved appear to show this is true.

But, his critics point out, and Mr. Johnson does not deny this, if he were to pay his producers at the set Class 1 price, and on the base-and-surplus system, he would have to pay them more than he does, for the Class 1 price is, or has been, above his flat price.

Wide Fluctuations

The authorities hold, and this seems to be the important point, that if all distributors paid on the flat-rate basis there would be wide fluctuations in production and hence in prices, both to producers and to consumers.

Board officials say that it is not a matter of whether a distributor sells through his own depots on a cash-and-carry basis, but whether distributors are to co-operate in order to control the market. Whether this control is a monopoly o rnot is entirely aside from the milk depot issue.

There is involved in the controversy also the so-called "check off" or service fee of four cents a 100 pounds. In the case of members of co-operative associations, independent of the Marketing Board, the money is deducted by the distributor from checks to producers and turned over to the Association. In the case of nonmembers it goes to the administrator, who is supposed to give those producers the same service provided members of associations, such as testing cows, marketing sales promotion, and guarantee of payment to the producer. Mr. Johnson has objected to collecting this four cents and paying it over as provided by law, but has paid what is due, under protest, to the court.

Posing for Pictures in California

Wide World

Colorful Competition in China City, Los Angeles

Mrs. Dorothy Siu (left) holding Gwendolyn Loo, and Mrs. Chung Dat Loo, holding Evelyn Loo, for a crowd of enthusiastic amateur photographers in the contest for the best snapshots.

Backgrounds of Modern Dress Traced in N. Y. Costume Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—The "melting pot" background of modern dress styles is apparent in an exhibit, "Costumes from the Old World to the New," being shown in International Building, Rockefeller Center. The show, which is the concluding cycle of a series sponsored by the Museum of Costume Art, will continue through January.

As with previous exhibitions, museums and private collections have contributed costumes and accessories which bring up the representation of nations to about 35. Many of the displays are directly in line with what American women of today look for in fashions, although the general effect may seem otherwise and the details of the past which blend with the present are discovered by study rather than at first glance.

"This chapter centers its attention on the gala native dress worn by our forefathers and mothers when they first stepped off the boat on these shores," an official of the Museum said. "Also, to anticipate those who may say that their ancestors were here to meet the Mayflower at the dock, the Museum is also showing the costume art in beads, feathers, paint and skin of eight American Indian tribes."

European bonnets and headdresses which would have been considered "quaint" a few years ago because of being tall and peaked or flat and frivolous are strikingly similar to recent fancies in "Main Street" millinery. Peasant skirts are gathered full, an influence which reminds many a woman of the year 1939. Belts are bejeweled, silver and gold threads are beautifully woven into material for women's clothing and beaded necklaces and bracelets from many lands are almost identical with what the shops are showing for holiday gifts.

An interesting sideline is shown in costumes for men, many of which are gay and elaborate. A Brittany model is shown in jaunty wide hat with blue streamers edged with silver lace. A Hungarian gentleman is represented in a gala hat with brilliant feathers and ribbons and chin-strap. In the Slovakian costumes embroidery plays as important a part in the well-dressed man's appearance as it does for women.

N. Y. Park Heads Bar Snooping

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—City borough and departmental heads raised cries of "un-American," "crackpot," and "Russian" today against the policy of the Municipal Civil Service Commission giving extra credit ratings to city employees who voluntarily report corrupt conditions in their departments.

Robert Moses, Park Commissioner: Borough President George U. Harvey, of Queens, and Borough President James J. Lyons, of the Bronx, made the chief attacks on the action by the civil service body, announced in letters to personnel heads of various city departments, calling on workers to inform upon co-workers.

The letter by the Commission which has caused the protests by city heads recalled that employees of several departments "voluntarily, and in their own time, have assisted in exposing and eliminating corrupt conditions."

"The Commission," the letter said, "is anxious to encourage service of this sort, and accordingly, will give extra service rating credit to employees who assist in combating such conditions. Please call the attention of your department heads and all employees to this policy of the Commission."

This communication aroused Mr. Moses' immediate ire and he returned a fiery letter to the Commission.

"This will not be used in the Park Department while I have my health and strength," he declared. "This applies also to the New York City Parkway Authority and Triborough Bridge Authority. The policy referred to in your letter can have no other object than to induce some employees in each department to act as spies, informers and stool pigeons for the Civil Service Commission. Certainly this device does not encourage either efficiency or loyalty.

"Send this communication to the OGPU in Russia, whose American representatives you seem to be."

Mr. Harvey asserted he has "no idea" of instituting such a service in Queens.

"In the first place, we have no corrupt conditions among civil service employees," he said. "No civil service worker is planning to spy on another. The letter will certainly not receive the approval of level-headed officials. It belongs in the waste basket."

The Municipal Civil Service Commission said that none of the troubles predicted by Mr. Moses was expected, adding that it did not intend to make spies of city workers. The action of the Commission was unanimous, it was said.

Cuban Election Indicates Victory Of Batista Opposition in Assembly

HAVANA, Nov. 21 (AP)—Incomplete advance returns from last Wednesday's Constituent Assembly election, as checked by the Superior Electoral Tribunal, indicated today a 41-to-35 division in Assembly membership in favor of the Government's opposition.

Parties to be represented by this majority are a coalition of opponents to the regime headed by Cuba's strong man, Col. Fulgencio Batista. The task of the Constituent Assembly is the drafting of a new national constitution.

High political sources said the Assembly lineup would not mean necessarily a change in the status of Colonel Batista, or of the present government of President Bru.

Returns from 273 precincts still outstanding were not likely to alter this indicated lineup in the Assembly:

Opposition: Cuban Revolutionary Party, 18 delegates; Democratic 15; Republican, 4, and ABC, 4.

Pro-Government: Liberal Party, 16 delegates; Nationalist, 9; Communist, 6; Conjuntistas, 3, and Realistas, 1.

'King Pig' Replaces 'King Cotton' Here

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONROEVILLE, Ala.—Some 10,000 persons turned out here for Monroe County's First Annual Hog Festival. The event sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce was really meant to mark the dethronement of tyrannical King Cotton whose domain had grown threadbare, and the coronation of His Porcine Majesty as ruler of the South's agricultural scene.

J. B. Barnett, chairman of the hog festival reception committee said the event was planned to make the community hog conscious and it seems to have done just that. Movie cameramen were on hand to snap the activities and newspapermen were present from far and near.

If leaders in this community have their way the bards of Tin Pan alley will no longer compose ditties about "fields of snowy white" in the South. Instead they will have to accustom themselves to the idea of expansive pig pastures and plethora of rootable scrub peanuts.

Unearthing Mammoth Halts Construction

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Excavations for a building in the Highland Park area were halted by the discovery of the skeleton of a mammoth which roamed the hills 25,000 years ago. A wire fence was erected about the spot, while Otis Fenner and Robert Leard, paleontologists of the California Institute of Technology, scraped away earth from the bones.

Meanwhile, workmen employed on the building chafed, one complaining, "Them scientists are holding up production."

Closing Americas' Neutrality Cracks

Trends in the Americas

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Because cracks — mostly economic ones—have begun to zigzag across the bulwark of inter-American neutrality, statesmen and economists are vigorously plying the trowels of mutual confidence at three economic conferences, in Washington, Buenos Aires, and Gautemala.

The Washington meeting touches every aspect of American trade and finance, with special reference to the war in Europe.

In Buenos Aires, delicate negotiations proceed for conclusion of a reciprocal trade agreement with Argentina.

On the picturesque highlands of Guatemala with its lakes mirroring volcanoes, Treasury officials meet to co-ordinate their procedures.

As the delegates grapple with problems vitally affecting the Western Hemisphere's position toward war in Europe, they realize they are dealing with the safety and security of 250,000,000 people in 21 nations.

Conflicts in Effects

Two aspects of United States neutrality, each cited as logical within itself, have come into conflict in their effects south of the Rio Grande. The present conferences are not expected to remove the basic difficulty, but they do bear importantly on some of its salient economic points.

The two policies of Washington are:

1. Desire for uniform, or at least co-ordinated neutrality measures by all of the American nations. This policy was adopted at the Panama consultations seven weeks ago.
2. The desire to keep out of war. This policy is expressed in the revised Neutrality Act, with its removal of United States ships from the combat areas of Europe, and its requirement that belligerents pay cash on the barrel head and then carry the barrel away in non-American bottoms.

Need the Business

A high Argentine official crystallized the situation the other day in this remark:

"We South Americans cannot afford the luxury of your latest kind of neutrality. We live by our exports, and cannot impose 'cash-and-carry' on our best customers."

Here, then, is the first deep rift in the uniform neutrality of the Americas. All of the Latin American nations depend upon exports of raw materials for their basic finances. Bolivia, for example, balances its budget with tin. Brazilian economy rises or falls with its chief export, at present coffee, and formerly rubber.

The United States can afford to take the risk of losing exports, because exports mean only the cream—from 7 to 10 per cent—of national production. For Latin America exports figuratively mean milk, bread, and butter.

Then there is the question of shipping. North Americans have voluntarily withdrawn their merchant marine from the world's most lucrative trade routes in the North Atlantic, and this in time of war when shipping revenue is at its highest. Such a price is paid as insurance against being drawn into war by the well-known route of damage at sea to American ships and nationals.

South Americans, too, want above all else to keep out of war. But again, they "cannot afford the luxury" of withdrawing such ships as they possess from trading with the war zones.

Keeping Ships At Home

Here the second jagged rift occurs in inter-American neutrality. This one runs directly across the Panama brand of uniform neutrality. At Panama, the United States pledged that all of its ship lines would be maintained within the Americas, and increased as needed. That pledge stands, and Latin Americans are more than a little thankful for it.

But the shipping that goes outside the Americas also means a great deal to the southern nations. Much of this can still be done in American vessels, since the combat area as defined by President Roosevelt leaves the Mediterranean open, exclusive of belligerent ports, as well as most of Spain, and some key transshipment ports in Norway.

Latin Americans do not ask, nor expect, that the United States can do otherwise than take any step it feels is necessary to keep out of war. In fact, their own ability to keep out of war depends largely on what Washington does. This rift therefore remains economic rather than political.

Transfer of Ships

The proposed transfer of eight United States Lines ships to Panamanian registry has been discussed chiefly from the standpoint of its effects on United States neutrality. As seen from Latin America, the decision to forbid such transfers shuts off any immediate possibility that trade with the main markets of Europe can be done by blockade runners of North American ownership flying Latin American flags. British or French freighters, and those of European neutrals, must take up the slack.

President Roosevelt pertinently remarked regarding the Panamanian transfer issue:

"Do we want to put any sister American Republic in any position which is different from our own on the subject of neutrality?"

It may be said that the differences of fact are introduced by revised Neutrality Act itself. The more strictly the act is enforced, the deeper the difference.

Intent of Policies

A third and less defined parting of the ways north and south of the Rio Grande comes on the broad approach to the intent of American neutrality policies. The Roosevelt Administration reflects a national opinion that is neutral in form only, and actually includes measures "short of war" to favor the Allies and curb Germany.

Southern opinion also is predominantly pro-Ally. But the smaller nations feel that they have to go slow in offending Germany, who still owes them goods not yet delivered in barter deals, and whose trade in recent years has bulked large.

In spite of these and other divergences in the application of neutrality, the Americas retain the core of their original desire for uniformity. This core is the recognition that their dominant interests run more strongly together than at any prior period.

Utah Building Program Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah — An eight-year program of building is being recommended to commissioners of all Utah's 29 counties, civic organizations and other groups as one means of attracting interest to the Beehive State on the occasion of its centennial anniversary in 1947.

Letters to this effect have recently been mailed to all such groups in the State by the Utah Centennial Commission, of which David O. McKay of Salt Lake City is chairman. The general committee in charge of this important event comprises leading citizens from all parts of the State.

The commission proposes construction of roads leading to scenic areas as one example of what may be done to advance the centennial celebration.

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Dysart Again Premier For New Brunswick

ST. JOHN, New Brunswick, Nov. 21 (AP)—Although returned to office for a second term, Premier A. A. Dysart and his Liberal Administration today, after a neck and neck election, faced a Conservative minority four times as strong as it was last year. The election was fought almost entirely in provincial issue.

New Brunswick voters elected 27 Liberal candidates and 21 Conservatives to the 48-seat House yesterday. At the end of the 1938 legislative session, the standing was 39 Liberals, five Conservatives and four vacancies.

Three of Premier Dysart's cabinet ministers were defeated for re-election. They were Attorney General J. B. McNair, who lost in York; E. S. Henneberry, President of the Executive Council, and Dr. A. P. Paterson, Minister of Education, both of whom were defeated in St. John.

Premier Dysart, with 6,473 votes, led his nearest Conservative opponent in Kent by 2,720 votes. The leader of the Conservatives, F. C. Squires, elected in Carleton, rolled up 934 votes more than the highest Liberal.

Sees Vote of Confidence

The Premier, in commenting on the election, said it was "a vote of confidence" for the Government, and added:

"Although the majority has been reduced, that fact will not hamper the Government from going forward with its progressive policies."

Mr. Squires said the vote showed "conclusively that the people at least appreciate our efforts, even if we did not catch their full support."

The Dysart Government sought re-election on the basis of its record described by the Premier as a "batting average that is hard to beat." It has been a record, he said, of "sound, progressive, business-like administration that has not been duplicated in a like period in any other province."

Mr. Squires had pledged his party to economical administration if it had been elected. He charged that the present Government had a record of "waste, wrack and ruin."

The Conservative Program

The Conservative platform called for reorganization of the Provincial Education Department, extension of the Old Age Pensions System, abolition of the Department of Municipal and Federal Relations and establishment of a Labor Department.

The Government promised to work for new industrial development. Premier Dysart said there was already a "general industrial awakening" in the Province but its economic life could be bettered by further promotion of industry, particularly exploitation of mineral deposits recently explored.

As to the Federal Parliament five by-elections are to be held before Parliament meets, but it is possible that the truce in party politics, maintained fairly consistently since the war started, and the likelihood of a general election early next summer, may discourage contests at the polls.

At the moment a contest is promised in only one of the four by-elections scheduled for Dec. 18. That will be in Saskatoon. In the fifth by-election, fixed for Jan. 8 in Prince County, Prince Edward Island, it is expected that Finance Minister J. L. Ralston will be given an acclamation.

In normal times, with five federal by-elections in the immediate offing, there would be great campaign activity.

Bow to War Demands

But Conservative Leader Manion and his followers are believed to have decided against engaging in political strife during the early part of Canada's war preparations and no candidates of that party are expected to run in the by-elections.

The five seats to be filled were all held by Liberals who have passed on. The by-elections on Dec. 18 are in Kent (Ontario), Saskatoon and the two Montreal Ridings of St. James and Jacques-Cartier.

So far as could be learned the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation is not entering any candidates, nor is the Social Credit Party. They will husband their resources and energies for the general election.

The political situation in Canada generally has become stabilized since the Quebec election Oct. 25 swung that Province strongly over to the Liberals and to the cause of national and imperial unity and away from the separatist tendencies of the Duplessis Union Nationale Party. It even removed some of the more urgent reasons for holding a federal election.

Britain Places Record Order For Scrap Metal

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP)—A record order for 850,000 tons of scrap iron, about one quarter of the entire 1939 exports, has been placed in the United States for shipment to Britain's war-burdened steel mills, it was learned today in trade circles.

A scrap dealer said the British order was the largest single one ever placed here. In addition, it was said, Italy has bought around 150,000 tons and Japan about 100,000.

At the current price of about $21 a ton for heavy melting scrap in the Pittsburgh area, the tonnage would be valued at approximately $23,000,000.

British buying, trade circles reported, was done in the name of the British Iron & Steel Federation.

Dealers said Britain will pay cash and supply ships in accordance with United States neutrality laws. The scrap is destined to move from Atlantic and Gulf Coast ports. The exact price paid was not disclosed.

Scrap prices soared on the outbreak of war, jumping from around $16 a ton at the end of August to above $24 in October for the heavy melting grade. Since then it has reacted to the current quotation of $20.50 to $21.

Nazis Rule Out Any Move For Czech Youths

PRAGUE, German Bohemia, Nov. 21 (AP)—Nazi officials today discouraged relatives seeking to intervene in behalf of students who, it was announced, have been sent to concentration camps as a result of recent disorders which led to the execution of 12 Czechs.

Such intervention, an official announcement said, would prove "purposeless."

A survey disclosed, meanwhile, eight Czech universities and academies were closed on order of German authorities. The university and theological faculties of Prague and Brünn were included. Dormitories and offices of the closed Prague schools remained occupied by blackshirted members of the SS Elite Guard.

Approximately 1,200 students have been sent to concentration camps in connection with recent demonstrations which led to the execution of 12 Czechs, it was announced officially.

The conflict between dissident Czechs and the German-established Government of the Protectorate of Bohemia-Moravia began with clashes on Oct. 28, the twenty-first anniversary of the founding of the former Czechoslovak republic. A student injured on that day succumbed Nov. 15, precipitating anti-German demonstrations which were said to have resulted in the shooting by firing squads of nine students, two policemen, and an unidentified Czech.

British Transfer Valuable Books To Safety Spots

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Every valuable book in the possession of public authorities in Great Britain is now in a place of safety. The work of protecting priceless manuscripts and rare editions has been going on for some months.

At the same time, some anxiety is felt concerning the potential damage that may be inflicted by air raids upon books owned by private individuals. In order that these shall obtain protection similar to that enjoyed by volumes in large and wealthy libraries, the Friends of the National Libraries, an organization founded in 1931 to assist the British Museum and the National Libraries of Wales and Scotland, have offered to transfer books which are in dangerous areas to hiding places in the country.

Four Nazis Escape From British Camp

LONDON (AP) — Four German prisoners of war escaped Nov. 21 from an internment camp in Scotland.

The escape was the second reported within four days. Three other prisoners who fled from the camp Nov. 18 were recaptured. British authorities ordered an immediate inquiry.

South African Corridor

By a Staff Artist

Peaceful Adjustment Reached

Map shows strip of territory transferred from Southwest Africa to the Union Government of South Africa for administrative purposes.

Germany Softens Objection On South African Mandate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa —Germany now appears to be satisfied that South Africa has been justified in taking over the administration of the Caprivi Finger, a narrow corridor of mandated territory linking South Africa with the Rhodesias.

The Caprivi Finger has recently become the subject of diplomatic exchanges through the decision of the Union Government of South Africa to take over its administration from the Mandate Administration of South West Africa. Henceforth the affairs of this wild, desolate corridor are to be dealt with directly from Pretoria instead of, as for the last few years, from Windhoek, the South West African "capital."

The Union Government's decision caused a wide discussion, and inquiries concerning the step have been made by more than one foreign legation. The German Consul in Pretoria, presumably acting on instructions from Berlin, made representations based on messages which alleged that the Union had "annexed" the territory and thus violated the terms of the mandate.

Action Based on Convenience

It is understood, however, that when the exact position was explained—that is, that the Caprivi strip was being administered as a matter of practical convenience from Pretoria instead of by the South West African Administration, as the Union is competent to do under the mandate—the German representatives were satisfied.

It is officially stated that the change involves no breach of the mandate, the provisions of which are to be observed as carefully by the Union Department of Native Affairs as they were by the South West Administration.

The Caprivi corridor has today little or no strategic significance. If Germany had not lost South West Africa in the World War this long wedge might have raised difficult, Danzig-like problems for the neighboring British territories. As it is, the general opinion is that the territory has no future, except, possibly as a game reserve.

Much of Land Arid

The corridor was named after Count Caprivi, a German statesman who secured it for his country in 1893 on the plea that South West Afrıct needed an outlet to the Zambesi.

The Caprivi Finger is roughly 300 miles long and 40 miles wide. Much of it is waterless and only primitive Bushmen can wring an existence from it.

Penetration by Europeans has been spasmodic and always hazardous, and some parts of it are so inaccessible that when the Union Government took over the mandate they found it necessary to make arrangements for Bechuanaland officials to administer it.

For years the territory was policed and patroled from this Protectorate until in 1932 the South-West authorities were asked to resume control. Now control has passed to Pretoria.

Nazi Planes Driven Off In Flights to London

LONDON, Nov. 21 (AP)—A German warplane reached the edge of London yesterday for the first time in the war. It was driven off by pursuit planes and by antiaircraft fire from the ground. The flight was repeated today.

Another German plane appeared over the Orkney Islands, where the Scapa Flow naval base is located, but was put to flight by antiaircraft guns. At the same time the Admiralty here announced that German air raiders had "made an unsuccessful bombing attack on a British destroyer in the southern part of the North Sea."

The German plane which reached London's outskirts drew a steady fire from antiaircraft guns. Although the craft dodged shellbursts from batteries along the Thames estuary as it flew over the eastern outskirts of the capital, no air raid warnings were sounded here. Subsequently the Air Ministry announced that British fighters had chased the raider out to sea.

German Reports

Berlin dispatches included a report from the German High Command that reconnaissance planes had "accomplished their tasks according to schedule" in flights over England and France "despite enemy defense."

A communiqué, which noted only minor activity on the Western Front, said scouting assignments had been carried out over Scapa Flow, Scotland, Southern England and an area north of Paris. The communiqué stated that "in the west, minor scouting activity and weak artillery fire at some points on the front.

"The German Air Force continued reconnoitering activity against enemy states Nov. 20. In England, Scapa Flow, Scotland, and Southern England, and in France an area north of Paris were reconnoitered despite enemy defense."

German Air Activity

The French dispatches stated that an air raid alarm was sounded in northwestern France at 7:05 p. m. yesterday, and ended 37 minutes later.

The alarm was given after a day in which the Germans made widespread scouting flights over France, causing alert signals in widely separated parts of the country.

On the battle lines, meanwhile, there was reduced activity, except for some artillery fire.

The communiqué said, "Reduced activity on the front. Few patrols and some artillery fire."

Germans were reported erecting dikes along the Rhine, where flood waters curtailed local operations on both sides of the front. Small outlying defense posts were abandoned.

Indeed, military affairs were forgotten temporarily while the Germans cleared uprooted trees and other debris caused by violent storms. Both the French and German armies virtually had to forego even patrol action because of the flooded Rhine and other border rivers.

As to the German-Netherlands affair over the shooting down of a German warplane allegedly over Netherlands territory, authorized German sources said today that German officials met charges of violating the Netherlands' neutrality with counter charges of entry into German territory.

The Netherlands' Charge d'Affaires came to "talk" over alleged violations of Netherlands territory by German aircraft.

A German plane, disabled by antiaircraft fire, crashed in a Netherlands meadow yesterday. The pilot was killed. Netherlands aircraft also engaged Nazi planes last Saturday and Sunday.

German and Netherlands representatives agreed to continue investigations.

The German Foreign Office disclosed that the German Minister to Bern, Otto Kocher, had expressed regrets to the Swiss Government that Nazi planes had conducted a "pamphlet bombing" over Switzerland Friday.

Further reports from Berlin stated that Prince August Wilhelm, fourth son of the former Kaiser, commenting on rumors of a rift between the House of Hohenzollern and the Hitler regime, told foreign correspondents that Hohenzollerns were solidly behind Germany's present struggle. The Prince himself works in a Potsdam wartime food supply office.

Turnip Grenades

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 21 (AP)—Danish troops used fireworks to indicate artillery fire in their maneuvers today and threw turnips instead of hand grenades. It was merely a matter of economy.

C. O. D. Suspended

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Post Office Department announced Nov. 20 the suspension of C. O. D. service to Finland until further notice.

Officials said the action was necessary because Finland had suspended issuance of money orders for payment in foreign countries.

Japanese Liner Sinks in Mine Field

The following account of sea warfare operations is compiled from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources.

All naval and shipping attention was focused on floating mines in the North Sea, which today were blamed for the sinking of a Japanese passenger liner and two British small craft, raising the total of vessels believed destroyed by mines in the past four days to 12.

The Japanese liner, the Terukuni Maru, carrying 26 passengers and 180 crew members, sank close to the East Coast of England. First reports said some survivors had been brought ashore by lifeboats.

Company officials in New York believed the ship was en route from London to Antwerp. It left Shanghai Oct. 4 for London.

Britain's losses rose to 74 with the sinking of the trawler Sea Sweeper, 329 tons, and the naval mine sweeper Mastiff, 490 tons. One man was killed and five were missing from the Mastiff The Sea Sweeper's crew of 12 escaped.

The sinkings added to the weekend toll of 10 vessels, nine of them apparently sunk by mines in the North Sea. More than 2,000 persons have perished in the struggle for mastery of the seas.

Another Sinking

Another sinking by submarine action was reported Nov. 20 when 22 survivors of the 4,915-ton British steamer Arlington Court were picked up by the Netherlands vessel Algenib. Apparently the Arlington Court was sunk some days ago, as the life-boat carrying the survivors appeared to have been on the water for some time. Another lifeboat with 11 crew members was reported still missing.

A second British trawler was reported sunk by a submarine off the Irish coast today. It was not disclosed whether this was a naval vessel.

Although shipping losses for all nations has now reached a new high of 139 vessels aggregating 555,437 gross tons since war began, the World War peak of merchant craft destruction is considerably higher. In 1917 some 800,000 tons of shipping were destroyed in the month of April alone.

Responsibility Not Fixed

Responsibility for the mine field which has destroyed ten ships in the past four days is in doubt, as Britain's claims that Germany had laid the mines in violation of International Law were denied in Berlin circles. The fact that many of the mines appeared to be floating free received the explanation in some circles that a gale had broken them from their moorings.

Some speculation was attached to reports that Germany had perfected a new type of magnetic mine which would remain on the bottom until a steel-bottom ship passed overhead.

Germany further extended its sea warfare in an air raid on a British destroyer in the southern part of the North Sea. The British Admiralty reported that the attack was unsuccessful.

From Lisbon the British liner Hilary wirelessed today that two British freighters had been attacked yesterday by German warships off Cape Finisterre on the west coast of Spain. The message gave no further details.

Nazi Sea Raider

LONDON, Nov. 21 (AP)—A dispatch from Swakopmund, South West Africa, to the British News Agency Reuters said yesterday the 16,662-ton German liner Windhuk slipped out of Lobito, Portuguese West Africa, last Friday, apparently to become a maritime raider.

The dispatch quoted members of the German community at Lobito as saying the liner had been refitted to carry full raider equipment.

The dispatch added that it was "also stated" the Windhuk had been disguised to resemble a British ship.

Searching of Ships Recounted by Reich

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Nov. 21

German submarines, cooperating with the Nazi airforce in the Baltic and North Seas, have compelled 127 merchant ships to enter German harbors for search since the beginning of the war, it was reported today by DNB, official German news agency.

Tonnages of the vessels searched, it was said, totaled 245,455. Because the ships or their cargoes were not subject to seizure under prize laws, they were discharged, DNB stated.

In addition, the report said, several hundred other merchantmen were halted on the high seas for search, but released immediately.

French Arm Liner

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP)—The French liner De Grasse, armed fore and aft, arrived from Europe yesterday just as the low-riding French freighter Indochinois, loaded to the gunwales with cargo of undisclosed nature, was setting out for the return crossing.

The gray-colored De Grasse was described by naval experts as a "raider ship" because of the presence of a forward gun—a 75 millimeter weapon. A similar gun was at her stern. Passengers said a "pompom" anti-aircraft weapon of six barrels was mounted on its hurricane deck.

The De Grasse, a day late because of storms, carried 161 passengers, of whom 16 were Americans.

The Indochinois, whose departure delayed the De Grasse's docking by five hours, carried huge crates above decks in addition to whatever might have been in the holds.

Ship Line to Italy?

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP)—John M. Franklin, President of the United States Lines, said yesterday the company was considering the possibility of operating the liners Manhattan and Washington between New York and the Italian ports of Naples and Genoa.

Mr. Franklin said this possibility, among others which he was not ready to discuss, was being considered as a means of employing the liners whose regular runs to Channel ports were prohibited by the Neutrality Act.

The question, he said, had not been placed before the United States Maritime Commission.

Philatelists Go to School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST — Everybody in Budapest is collecting stamps Probably it is a sign of the historic times we are living in. This increasing interest in stamps gave Martin Szekeres, well-known Hungarian philatelist, the idea of opening a school for stamp collectors, the first of its kind here.

Students are to be introduced not only to the art of stamp collecting, but are also to learn, in the course of 20 lectures, the little tricks so necessary to a philatelist.

Lectures deal with the history of stamps, their variety, the history of stamp collecting and its uses, paper used for stamps, rules of stamping, watermarks and indentations, sizing and handling of stamps, types of letters and the various problems concerned with the detection of forgery. The value and use of catalogues, literature of philatelic collections and even the advantages, deficiencies, and problems of the various associations for philatelists also are to be covered.

The course is for six weeks.

Aircraft Material Called 'Bottle Neck'

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 20 (AP) —The "bottle-neck" of quantity aircraft production in this country is raw material, the Army Industrial College was told today.

J. T. Hartson, Executive Vice-President of the Glenn L. Martin Company, addressing 60 officers studying methods of correlating military and industrial activities in times of emergency, said:

"Aluminum alloy sheet, extrusions, and castings, which in normal times require from three to eight weeks for delivery, in this emergency still require three to eight weeks for delivery. The same may be said of steel, and we have found no inducement, no premium, that can accelerate the process."

Officers toured the plant, observing construction of attack bombers for France. Five bombers were loaded on freight cars for shipment to New York.

Ecuador's Cabinet Men Asked to Keep Posts

QUITO, Ecuador (AP)—All members of the Cabinet of President Narvaez, who passed on Nov. 17, filed resignations Nov. 21, but they were rejected immediately by Acting President Arroya del Rio.

The Chief Executive urged them to reconsider and collaborate with the Government.

Woodring A. W. O. L. Visits Home Town

FT. SCOTT, Kan. (AP)—Secretary of War Harry Woodring is A. W. O. L.

Probaly the most surprised person was President Roosevelt. When the Chief Executive slipped away to his Hyde Park, N. Y., home for a brief visit, Secretary Woodring jumped into an Army plane and headed west for his first vacation in two years.

The former Kansas Governor had been planning his trip home a long time. But every time he was about to set out a Munich crisis or something would bob up, and he was tied to his desk "for the duration."

Mr. Woodring refused to talk about politics or war.

"I want to forget national, state, and international politics. I just thought seeing my old friends would do me good."

He was greeted by so many old friends it didn't look as though the mauling they gave him would be much of a relief from a first class war. But the Secretary smiled at each one as he muttered, "How have you been?"

President Neutral For Army-Navy Game

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt, determined to maintain neutrality at the Army-Navy football game Dec. 2 in Philadelphia, let it be known that he will sit with the Army during the first half of the contest and with the Navy during the second.

Arrangements for the President's attendance at the game were announced by Stephen Early, a White House secretary. Mr. Early said he supposed the Chief Executive would sit with the Army during the first half because it was the senior armed service.

The President will watch the contest from his car, which will be parked first on one side of the field and then on the other, and Mr. Early said he had requested no formal honors.

LONDON, Nov. 21 (AP)—The charge that Germany has violated international law in allowing free mines to be placed in international shipping lanes was voiced in the House of Commons today by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain.

Referring to The Hague convention and the rules governing mine laying, Mr. Chamberlain said:

"None of these provisions has been observed by the German Government in laying the mines which occasioned the losses I have mentioned, and this further outrage is only the culmination of a series of violations of the agreement whereto Germany had set her hand.

"I need only to recall the sinking of the Athenia, with loss of 112 lives, and the subsequent destruction of British, Allied and neutral vessels by mine, torpedo, or gunfire.

"These attacks have been made often without warning, and they point to an increasing extent to a complete disregard of the rules laid down in the submarine protocol whereto Germany has subscribed, and of the most elementary dictates of humanity.

"The Government is not prepared to allow these methods of conducting warfare to continue without retaliation."

Mine Toll Grows

By the Associated Press

British charges and German denials that Germany planted the floating mine field which has destroyed 10 vessels in the past four days off the east coast of England, has precipitated a lively controversy in international law.

According to the British version, Nazi submarines have deliberately sown floating contact mines outside formally proscribed war areas. This is a graver charge against Germany than even the unrestricted U-boat warfare of World War days, with its sink-without-trace slogan.

The Germans, on their part, enter a denial, saying that an inquiry showed a German mine "could not have been responsible" for the sinking of the Netherland ship Simon Bolivar.

Outlawed By Hague

Floating mines of the type the British refer to are blind menaces to all shipping and are outlawed by the Hague Convention of 1909 to which all sea-using nations, including Germany and the Franco-British allies, have subscribed.

A floating mine that does not conform to the rigid specifications of the Hague conventions might jeopardize ships in waters far removed from the war zones. Drifting at the whim of wind and currents, such mines could wander the seas for years, a peril to all vessels before rust and corrosion rendered them harmless. It is the unwritten as well as the covenanted rule of the sea, that belligerents shall leave neither mines nor torpedoes drifting in the wake of their battles to strike at any comer on the seaways with not as much warning as a rattlesnake.

The Hague rules provide that unanchored mines, fused to explode on contact, may be used by warring sea powers, but only if so safeguarded as to become harmless within an hour after they are launched. The clause permitting short-lived mines was inserted to meet a special condition of warfare. It is designed to cover the case of a belligerent war vessel, or even a fleet, fleeing from a stronger enemy in close pursuit.

Rules of the Sea

Floating mines, dumped overboard by the fleeing craft, offer an hour's leeway for escape. The pursuers would not dare close in from directly astern if they knew that floating mines might be awaiting them. Yet the Hague rules require that such "unanchored automatic contact mines" must be fitted to sink or become harmless within an hour after the "person who laid them ceases to control them."

Anchored mines must be fitted with devices to sink them or disconnect their contact firing mechanism as soon as they go adrift. A torpedo must be similarly fitted to become harmless when it reaches the end of its run without hitting anything.

The Hague articles further provide, in any case, that contact sea mines shall not be laid "off the coast and ports of the enemy, with the sole object of intercepting commercial shipping." They require that "every precaution" be taken "for the security of peaceful shipping" in planting mine fields.

If floating mines sank the ships that went down over the week end, circumstantial evidence of their source and nature may soon be forthcoming, experts declare.

Sooner or later, it is pointed out, some vessel will bring one to shore intact. Then it may be examined to determine what Nation made it. On the result of such examination the verdict of world opinion may be rendered.

Germany Allows Polish Relief to Go Ahead

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The German Government has officially approved the beginning of work by the Commission for Polish Relief in German-occupied Poland, the Commission announced Nov. 21. The work will be non-sectarian, based on the single criterion of human need, the Commission said.

Stressing that the siege of Warsaw had made the need of the city very great, the Commission, with headquarters at 37 East Thirty-sixth Street, New York City, made an urgent appeal for funds to carry on its work.

Like

Meeting Old Friends

Buying nationally advertised brands which are featured in The Christian Science Monitor is like meeting valued friends . . . Through continued acquaintance, you have found them delightful. You know their dependability because experience has tested it . . . And often, too, advertisements in this newspaper introduce new friends — new products — to serve you through the years.

British Children Learn About Plenty

Apples and milk instead of pickles and chips, and a roomy room: It's all so new!

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. IVES, Huntingdon, England —Reports that a high proportion of evacuated mothers and a number of children are returning to their homes prompts a survey of living conditions in countryside reception areas and of the many problems facing authorities in their efforts to prevent the evacuation scheme from serious disorganization through precipitate individual action.

St. Ives, a typical example, is shouldering its share, for its normal population of 2,500 was swollen by 1,200 evacuees.

At a communal mid-day dinner table in the Corn Exchange, 130 boys and girls compare notes on their billets.

Luncheon Piece

"Does she pour the milk on your porridge?" says one small boy. "Mine lets me help myself. She says: 'Take as much as you want.' "

Others chime in, "I have bacon and egg after porridge!"

"I have banana and apple in the afternoon!"

"I have bread and cheese and cocoa for supper!"

Meantime they are holding out their plates for more freshly cooked mince, carrots, onions, and mashed potatoes.

Large portions of apple charlotte or creamy rice pudding are handed out, but one boy pushes the pudding away and walks off. "Now, I'm going to get a penny-orth o' chips," he said.

"Is that what you do after dinner?" said a visitor, and the boy replied shamefacedly, "I've only done it twice since I came here."

"When the children first came," Mrs. Parker, Honorary Supervisor for Women's Voluntary Services, said, "they did not want proper food. A boy would say, 'I'll just have a potato.' They wanted chips and pickles. Now, look at them!"

Great baskets of apples, gifts from local residents, had been unloaded for the children, two apples each after dinner—"instead of sweets," Mrs. Parker said.

Her cooks, Mrs. Willis and Mrs. Milne, are voluntary, too. There is always onion sauce with the roast mutton and apple sauce with the pork. The children gathered 50 pounds of blackberries for apple and blackberry puddings.

The foster mothers gave them 3d. each to pay for their dinner every day; the London mothers pay 6d.; and for the babies who have gravy and potatoes, nothing!

"The billeting is all voluntary in St. Ives, and we don't want it to be anything else, but now that the first enthusiasm is over, we have young married people complaining that their new home is being destroyed, or old people find that they cannot put up with children. We do not always allow the appeal; people have to try and make readjustments themselves. We took away two children from a householder who had undertaken nine and found they were too much for her."

Comforts Provided

This Mrs. Warren, a grandmother, has laid runners over her stair carpet for seven little pairs of feet. She found the house sprinkled with apple cores at first, but then four of the children had eaten 14 apples before breakfast.

The hostess has put tiny lamps in the rooms where the children sleep, for these dwellers from overcrowded homes are "lonely" in ordinary sized rooms.

There are foster mothers who to do everything themselves the children. Mrs. Skeels has had any children of her own, and she loves the three little girls, each seven years old, who have come into her home. They call her "Auntie," and when she was asked to take up first-aid work for which she was trained in the last war, she refused to leave her "family."

"They would think they had no home if they were moved again," she said.

She remembered how the country people felt when they first saw those hundreds of little children taken away from their mothers and homes, arriving in their midst.

There were 379,780 children and adults from London alone to settle in the country, and what the Women's Voluntary Services have done for St. Ives, they have also done in 2,000 other centers.

"We find that so many of the children are not used to proper meals and they do not like vegetables," Miss Alice Johnstone, the Evacuation Officer of the W. V. S. in London, said.

"The country women and the London women are getting to know each other," she continued. "They attend sewing classes together, and as the country women learn a great deal at their Women's Institutes, no doubt the London women are learning too.

"Many of the mothers have returned to London, but some of them have left their toddlers with a woman in the country whom they consider capable of looking after them. The Government intends to establish day nurseries for these children under five."

Lady Reading, W. V. S. Chairman, realizes the upheaval evacuation has meant for all—"the greatest since Exodus," she said.

© International

Queen Elizabeth Visits Evacuated Children

Georges Worked Way To French Command

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The name most often heard in France in connection with the war, after that of Gen. Maurice Gamelin, is that of his chief aide, Gen. Alphonse Georges, commander of the armies in the field. While General Gamelin has supreme charge of military operations, General Georges is in immediate command of the French armies, massed before and behind the Maginot Line and ready to receive the shock of the German offensive, should Reichsführer Hitler decide to launch it.

A soldierly summary of the career of General Gamelin's chief aide reads as follows: "Forty-three years of service, 21 campaigns, 3 wounds, 5 citations."

The career of General Georges has been that of the typical, hard-working French officer, who never can learn enough about his profession and whose promotion is dictated strictly by merit, not by favoritism or intrigue.

Served in North Africa

General Georges was near the head of his class when he graduated from St. Cyr, the French West Point, in 1897. He acquired some of his first military experience in North Africa, taking part in expeditions in the Sahara.

At the outbreak of the World War he was serving in the General Staff at Paris, with the rank of captain. His services won him quick promotion; but he was severely wounded in a battle near Nancy, in September. When he had recovered, he was despatched to Greece and became a specialist on Near Eastern affairs; for a time he was attached to the Greek army which operated in Asia Minor.

Promoted to colonel, he took part in the occupation of the Rhineland as commander of a regiment of Moroccan troops. His name also is associated with the occupation of the Ruhr in 1924. He was given charge of the economic side of the operation when the French endeavored to make the German mines and factories function, in the face of strong German passive resistance.

Aide to Petain

Brigadier General Georges became Chief of Staff of Marshall Petain in Morocco. Later, he was chief secretary to the War Minister, André Maginot, builder of the mighty rampart of camouflaged fortifications on the French eastern and northeastern frontier.

Wide World

Gen. Alphonse Georges
Chief Aide to Gen. Maurice Gamelin, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied land forces.

Others prominent on the staff of General Gamelin include General Vuillemin, commander of the French air forces, and General Colson, Chief of the General Staff.

Two of the younger members of the highest French military body, the Conseil Supérieur de la Guerre, or Supreme War Council, are General Requin and General Huntsiger. The former, who is in command of an important frontier military region, is a well known military publicist and served as liaison officer with the American Army in 1917. General Huntsiger has served overseas during much of his career, has commanded French troops in Syria and was at one time chief of the French military mission in Brazil.

Reds Claim Peace Aim in Finnish Gulf

MOSCOW, Nov. 21 (AP)—Soviet Russia disclosed today that its Baltic fleet is holding maneuvers from newly won bases in that area. At the same time it warned Finland that nothing "will ever break our decision to establish a strong peace all over the Finnish Gulf."

The warning was voiced by Admiral V. Tributz, Commander of the Baltic fleet, in an article in the newspaper Komsomolskaya Pravda, organ of the Communist Youth League.

Admiral Tributz declared that the Soviet fleet now was in command of the Baltic with the acquisition of bases from Estonia and Latvia. He said the Baltic fleet, previously landlocked in the Gulf of Finland by winter ice, now could navigate throughout the year.

[Negotiations between Finland and Russia over Soviet territorial demands were halted last week when a Finnish delegation refused Russia's demands and left Moscow.

Russia asked a naval base on the north coast of the Gulf of Finland, a strip of territory north of Leningrad and concessions in the Finnish arctic. In return Russia offered Finland a larger section of Soviet Karelia.]

Cruises from Baltic Bases

Admiral Tributz said Soviet ships now were making cruises from their new Baltic bases into the open sea for gunnery and target practice.

The Russian Admiral expressed "the regret of Soviet Baltic sailors" that Finland refused the Russian offer.

He added:

"In Finland we hear but the rattling of arms and the call to war with the U. S. S. R. . . . the dark game of Finnish ruling circles favors incendiaries of war who aim to use Finland as a base for hostile plots.

"No obstacles will ever break our decision to establish a strong peace over the Finnish Gulf to safeguard Soviet borders, the great city of Leningrad and friendly Baltic countries. The red bannered Baltic fleet is ready at any minute."

Blame Finns in "Threat"

The statement was characteristic of the Russian effort in recent days to present Finland in the light of a "threat" to its huge Soviet neighbor.

A dispatch from Helsingfors to the Communist Party newspaper Pravda said "Finnish troops are marching everywhere on the eastern frontier.

"There are nightly blackouts. But on the Soviet side everything is quite normal."

Finnish military and "ruling classes" were accused by the dispatch of "increasing preparations for war" against the desires of the Finnish masses.

Pravda said the Finns were being taught the slogan "one Finn is worth ten Muscovites."

[Other advices from Finland reported to the contrary. They said there were signs of relaxing tension along the Finnish-Soviet frontier. The Universities of Helsingfors and Turku prepared to reopen later this week and some long-darkened restaurants resumed operation.[

Roosevelt No-Tax Proposal Linked to Election in 1940

(Continued from Page 1)

taxation, will come entirely from increased revenues. Returns in fiscal 1940 will reflect better business conditions only in a limited way, and fiscal 1941 will not entirely show the upward curve. There is, of course, no possibility that the 1941 budget (the year runs from July 1, 1940, to July 1, 1941) will be in balance.

If it were not for mounting national defense costs, figures of outgo and income in the next fiscal year might approach more closely than for a decade. Indeed, defense spending on the level of from 1928 to 1932, transposed into this year's budget, would go far to wipe out the projected $2,000,000,000 deficit.

Neither Navy nor War Department requests for next year, but talk has rotated around $1,300,000,000 for the Navy and $1,700,000,000 for the Army. These figures are probably on the high side, if European and Asiatic conditions get no more disturbed than at present.

Forecast for 1940

In sum, the prospect for next year now stacks up as follows:

1. Business thriving, with a possible slow down early in the year, but on the whole a substantial upward curve.
2. Better revenues than for a decade.
3. No new taxes.
4. Economies in nearly all Government spending except national defense.
5. No extensive legislative program on other issues.

Under such conditions, and with President Roosevelt not actively embarked in the pursuit of a third-term nomination, Democratic Party unity ought to be a possible objective. Better business conditions are the only possible atmosphere conducive to re-election of a party in power; of course they do not alone insure it. But if the Administration's policies also take a moderate turn—and they have followed that direction for many months, now—if the budget is made more palatable, if no new controversies are aroused, if neutrality policy is popular, then the Republican opposition will have lost many of its best arguments.

Thus it is that the New Deal is going into storm cellars in defense against the Republican onslaught. President Roosevelt continues to be a model of soft-spoken discretion, and there are no men on horseback in his present entourage. Perhaps the mood will change: it has often done so before.

French and British Shipping United Under London Orders

PARIS, Nov. 21 (AP)—As a result of the economic accord concluded in London, the French and British merchant marines, it is learned today, will henceforth be placed under a single direction from London.

The High Command for control of Allied shipping will be in British hands, just as the High Command for common land action on the Continent has been placed under direction of the French. The French Maritime Mission in London, which will be consulted on all questions, will be reorganized and a prominent Frenchman will soon go there to take charge of French interests.

Many Technical Questions

This new arrangement, so important from the point of view of conduct of the war and for future mercantile organization after the peace, raises many technical questions that will be difficult to solve.

The French merchant marine, for example, is now under requisition, while in Great Britain it is a regime of private operation with Government control. The first task of the new command will be to iron out and harmonize these differences in operation so that the two merchant fleets can co-operate in transporting all goods purchased abroad.

Some indications of how the plan will operate already are given.

The French and British Governments will no longer compete for contracts. When once the goods are ready for delivery, instead of using British ships to transport British purchases and French ships for French purchases, French and British merchant ships will be used indiscriminately, according to their availability and capacities.

Use Neutral Ships

In many instances, too, it is hoped to make use of neutral shipping, at present much depleted by the disappearance of United States vessels from the war areas.

Many neutral countries are taking steps to increase their merchant fleets, hoping to get orders which the necessity for immensely costly convoys makes impractical for the ships of belligerent nations.

To his colleagues in the Cabinet Premier Edouard Daladier gave further details of how the Anglo-French economic agreement will work and of its immense importance. Here that agreement is welcomed as the equivalent of a major successful battle.

French Took Initiative

It was not until after three years of war that the Allies in 1917 reached the point of pooling their resources, which this time they have reached in less than three months. It is understood that the French took the initiative in insisting there must be no competitive purchases abroad and the two countries should act as a single unit.

It is believed here that the decision taken in London will have immense importance, not only during the war but in its effect on the economic organization of the world for a long time thereafter. For the first time in history, it is said, there is real and complete cooperation in all domains between the two countries which have been rivals ever since the fall of the Roman Empire.

Among neutral countries, it is believed the example set by the two empires will find immediate imitators, for the advantages in economy of transport alone are so great that they cannot be disregarded. If two countries with such extensive and intricate commercial dealings as France and Great Britain can co-ordinate their trade, it surely is possible that others will attempt to do the same.

Effects on Germany

In Germany the London decision cannot be overlooked, it is believed. It marks a very definite check to Chancellor Hitler's dream of dividing France from Great Britain and fighting one at a time. In the days when he wrote that it would be folly for Germany again to attempt to defeat the two together he considered France the greater enemy. Now Britain holds that first place in Nazi propaganda, but that unity of the two governments and peoples, which he dreaded, remains stronger and better organized than ever.

Ship Registry Transfer Veto Said to Be Near

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Maritime Commission, it was indicated at the White House Nov. 21, soon may announce its disapproval of an application by the United States Lines for permission to transfer eight American-flag ships to the Panama flag so they could continue voyaging into the European war zone.

Stephen Early, President Roosevelt's Press Secretary, said that the door to the transfer was "about all but closed."

"The President, very naturally, doesn't think it's right to put any other American Nation in a position which the United States is unwilling to assume," Mr. Early explained.

All ships flying the American flag were forbidden to travel to belligerent European ports or to traverse a large "combat zone" section of the North Atlantic when President Roosevelt invoked the present Neutrality Law.

Vegetable Contests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The London Passenger Transport Board has announced that the land beside its railway lines and stations, which has previously been cultivated as flower gardens, is to be utilized to grow vegetables "for the duration." Instead of the usual annual floral competitions, the Board is to sponsor vegetable contests to encourage its employees to make the greatest use of these patches of land.

Tieje Becomes Head Of Washington College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash. — Eastern Washington College of Education at Cheney has just inaugurated as its President a man who for years served the institution as instructor and who is considered an authority on historical matters in the Northwest, Dr. Ralph E. Tieje.

Dr. Tieje was appointed President to succeed Dr. R. T. Harbgreaves, who passed on.

C. S. Kingston, the Vice-President, presided at the inauguration, Dr. Lee Paul Sieg, President of the University of Washington, delivered the principal address, and Gov. Clarence D. Martin, whose home is in Cheney, attended.

Chrysler Dispute Affects Jobs Of 100,000 Workers

DETROIT, Nov. 21 (AP)—The question of wage increases today continued to block a settlement of the prolonged contract dispute between Chrysler Corporation and the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Automobile Workers Union.

With other points of contention apparently disposed of, negotiators met again in an effort to clear away the final obstacle to peace and send approximately 100,000 workers back to their jobs.

"There is nothing between us but wages," said Richard T. Frankensteen, U. A. W.-C. I. O. regional director. "The issue is one of decent wages in a corporation well able to pay decent wages."

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3. **Beaver Coney Gauntlet Gloves,** with strong leather palms, lined with fur inside cuff, hand lined fleece. Sizes 6, 6½, 7, 7½. **11/9** per pair.
4. **'Wear Clean' English Doeskin.** These gloves are well known for their excellent service in wear. In Beaver or Grey. Sizes 6 to 7½. **8/11** per pair.
5. **A strong Cape Glove** with warm fleecy lining. Cut on generous lines to give comfort in wear. In Chocolate, Navy or Black. Sizes 6, 6½, 7, 7½. **8/11** per pair.
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Decorative Arts Antiques

Chinese Pewter in Los Angeles—Questions and Answers

Home Planning and Furnishing

A Tuesday Page

In the Chinese pewter shown at Los Angeles Museum through December are these pieces of the 1700's. The long-handled pot, of bamboo shape, is engraved with poems in a decorative arrangement of Chinese characters. It has "spinach" jade knobs, and in the upper curve of the handle there is an insert of carved wood. . . . The dome-shaped small pot is for water, with which the writer moistened the ink-cake for his brush writing. . . . The container at right has dedications engraved above the mid-band and with flower sprays engraved below. Wooden cover.

Answers to Questions

There is enough of general interest in the queries steadily coming to us from readers, to make it seem advisable to print some of them each week, with our replies. Those of minor interest will be answered, as at present, by letter.

In no case can we attempt to place valuations on articles of any sort, although we may sometimes give suggestions about selling.

Questions are welcomed concerning all subjects within the range of these columns, and should be sent with a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Daguerreotypes

Michigan

I have been told that daguerreotypes are being collected by some people, and that they have value as antiques. As I have quite a number, I am interested to know if this is true, and where they might be sold. M. C. S.

So far as we know, there is no collecting of likenesses merely as daguerreotypes. However, if the subjects were well known, their portraits would be of importance depending on the prominence of the person and the scarcity of his pictures. The present exhibition in the Metropolitan Museum, New York, is based on these points.

Plans for a Hillside House

Vermont

In a series of articles printed in The Christian Science Monitor within a few months, there was a plan of a modern house on a hillside. Do you know where I could find such plans, for a six-room home in the country? Or, can you suggest any concern that could attend to the whole job, of designing and building? H. C. K.

It is not likely that a ready-made plan would be wholly satisfactory in such a case, since the amount of the slope, the direction in which it faced, and the tastes of the family are factors that should all be considered with great care. You would be wise to consult an experienced architect, who might save you regrets in planning, as well as costs in construction. The designers of the series of houses you mention were Peter & Stubbins, Park Square, Bldg., Boston, and I suggest that you write them about your problem.

Book of House Plans

Massachusetts

Some time ago you published a plan of a small house that was said to be one of a number that were entered in a Canadian competition, and stating that a booklet showing a number of plans was available. Please tell me where the booklet may be obtained. B. M. D.

Doubtless the publication you refer to is the one entitled, "Dominion Housing Act Architectural Competition." It may be obtained by sending 25 cents in coin or money order (not postage stamps) to Director of Housing, Dept. of Finance, Ottawa, Canada. All the 50 or so plans were for homes to cost within $5,000

Refinishing Maple Furniture

Oklahoma

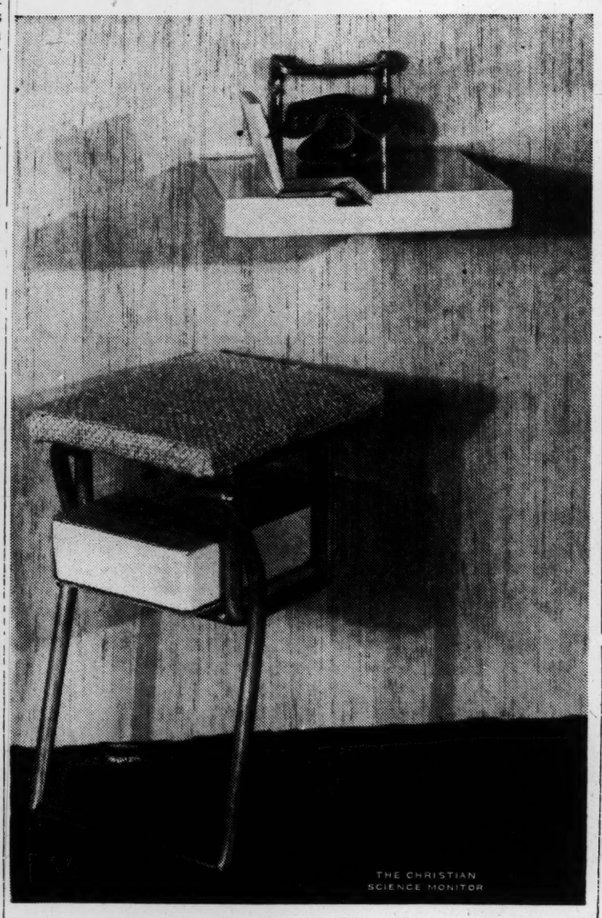
I have some pieces of old maple furniture that I want to refinish and recall having seen in The Christian Science Monitor some directions for doing this kind of work. As I recall the article, the directions seemed simple, and I should be glad to learn the date of the issue in which they appeared. F. L. N.

It would be difficult to give the date of such an article as you refer to, but even if located it might prove less helpful than the book entitled "Knowing, Collecting and Restoring Early American Furniture," by Henry Hammond Taylor, published by J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia, and selling for $3.00.

The Best Place for Thermostat

If you have an automatic thermostat control on your furnace, says a bulletin of the National Warm Air Heating and Air Conditioning Association, you may find that you will be more comfortable if the thermostat is put low down in the living room wall—say 30 inches off the floor—instead of at the usual five-foot height.

This idea works particularly well with gas or oil-fired furnaces, because in these the heat supply is cut off promptly when the room temperature goes up enough to put the thermostat to work, and the house may get uncomfortably cool before the heat is turned on again and builds up to the comfort point. On the other hand, even when a coal fire is shut down, the fuel bed continues to send up a certain amount of heat.



A Convenient Compact Stand and Seat for Telephone, Designed by a Cooper Union Student

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Conceived as an aid to persons living in New York apartments who stumble against telephone tables in dark, narrow hallways, the double-duty piece of furniture will also make cleaning simpler for the housewife by the elimination of table legs.

This folding telephone stand and seat which save more than a foot of floor space have been designed by Martin Holesek, 1882 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, Cooper Union art student, who works as a clerk, daytimes.

The stand, which has no legs, is attached to the wall by a bracket. When lowered, the top fits tightly around a projection which supports the telephone. When the stand is folded against the wall—by simply pushing the outer edge upward with one hand—the projection remains stationary, making the phone easily available for those who wish to hold a hurried conversation. An ingeniously arranged compartment for writing pad and pencil is built into the stand and made accessible by lifting up a section of the top which folds back like a miniature door.

The other unit combines seat and bookholder. When the seat is pulled down, the legs of metal tubing drop into place. A section for phone books is provided beneath the seat. This unit, like the stand, is held in its folded position against the wall by a spring. A model of Mr. Holesek's design was shown at the annual exhibit of student work held at Cooper Union.

Chinese Pewter On Display

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

The first exhibition of Chinese pewter to be held here has been placed on display at the Los Angeles Museum. "The pewter of the Orient is not at all the same as those things which we of the Occident have in mind when we think of 'old pewter,'" reports the Museum. "With us, pewter is a substitute for silver—following the style of silver models, but being always the apologetic 'poor-man's' silverware."

Western Pewter Copies Silver

"We are accustomed to think of pewter as being an inferior, base-metal copy of a period's silverwork. Indeed, the pewterware of the West shows little imagination in its design," continues the Museum report in its announcement of the exhibition, which as a result of public and private co-operation is to be on view the rest of the year. The private collection is that of Grace A. Steen, who gathered the pieces on a China trip for an arts importer.

"In the Orient, the pewtersmith had great dignity. He produced ritual objects (following the bronzework traditions) more than two thousand years ago. He made small cast objects of a traditional sort, including pewter mirrors." The report was made by Gregor Norman-Wilcox, Curator of Decorative Arts.

Chinese Designs Vary Greatly

"Pewter of Old China," the Museum adds, "shows a variety of craftsmanship unknown in western work. Our own pewter follows the austere traditions of Pilgrim ideal, but Chinese pewter permits itself a wide variety of expression. It employs lacquer, brass, or copper inlays, gilding and painting, jade or other hard-stone mounts for the spouts and knobs. Sometimes the pewterer would lacquer an object all over, and engrave designs through the lacquer to show the metal itself. The Exhibition represents all types of and techniques during the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries of native Chinese work. It includes none of the pieces made for the Western market, but only such pieces as were made in the ancient tradition for use by the Chinese themselves."

Satirical Prints—1765-83

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A collection of 150 English prints, cartoons of the American Revolution, is on exhibition at the New York Public Library, Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street until mid-December. These engravings, etchings and mezzotints were contemporary satires, and illustrate the great popular sympathy in England with the American cause.

Mr. R. T. Haines Halsey has lent a number of these "Impolitical Prints," as they were called, and has also written the introduction to the catalogue of the exhibition. Other prints are loans from the Boston Public Library, the Yale University Library, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The rest are selections from the New York Public Library's collection.

The exhibition covers the colonial and revolutionary periods, from the Stamp Act and its repeal, 1765-66, through the peace of 1783. At this time satirical prints, political and personal, were greatly in fashion in England and there were nearly 140 print publishers in London.

These prints were the newsreels of the day, rushed through the publishers' printshops, following either American dispatches or notable speeches or votes in Parliament. The majority of them were savage attacks on the British Ministry and on Government conduct of American affairs. Of the hundreds issued, only three strongly anti-American are known. Most of the prints are "comics," broad in humor and pointed in satire.

Comparatively few of the "Impolitical Prints" have survived, and these are seldom seen today. Many of them were pasted on the walls of coffee houses and shops; most suffered the fate of new sheets generally. A few were saved by print collectors, like the five, now owned by the Library, once the property of Horace Walpole.

Photos by courtesy Los Angeles Museum

A scent bottle of pewter, with inlaid flower sprays of brass and copper, and with lines of brass to sharpen all the edges. . . . A traveler's teapot, the six panels of the body engraved alternately with flower sprays and with poetic comments. The spout is swivelled so that it disappears within the cover. The handle is wrapped with reed. . . . A pewter container with branches of flowers worked in brass and copper inlay. All eighteenth century.

Metropolitan Exhibitions

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

At the Parrish-Watson Galleries, 44 East 57th Street, are being shown until Nov. 30, rare Chinese vases, bowls and figurines from distinguished collections of Chinese porcelains.

The Creative Studio, 289 Fourth Avenue, offers screens and decorative art objects appropriate for Christmas gifts.

Marchand, 40 East 51st Street, is showing until Dec. 30, early eighteenth century paintings from China, charming to assemble with Chippendale and other eighteenth century furniture.

Michaelsom, 18 East 57th Street, is exhibiting until Dec. 31 early American prints, admirable with maple or colonial mahogany.

The Museum of the City of New York will open on Dec. 28 a New York interior dating from about 1700.

The New York Historical Society, Central Park West and 76th Street, will hold from Nov. 21 through Feb. 25, an anniversary exhibition illustrating the history of the Society.

The Museum of Modern Art, 11 West 53rd Street, has opened to the public its pleasantly arranged library, containing extensive collections on twentieth century art, which include material on industrial art and interior decoration.

In the Staten Island Museum, St. George, colonial pottery and antique wares are on exhibition, together with photographs of old Staten Island houses.

Embroideries Displayed

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Lehman Collection of embroideries, which has attracted wide attention since it was presented to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts last year, is admirably supplemented this fall by a loan collection of small embroideries and weaving shown in the Textile Corridor. The collection consists almost wholly of small purses, book covers, cases for knives and forks, and for scissors. It has been lent by Mrs. De Witt Clinton Cohen of New York, whose discrimination as a collector of textiles is widely recognized.

Made presumably for personal use, the various purses reflect national trends in taste in the 1500's to 1700's. There is, a charming group of French examples of the early 1700's embroidered or woven in designs which express the gaiety of French society at this time.

There is an unusual group of Italian and French purses of the 1700's which are identical in shape. The round bottoms are richly embroidered with coats-of-arms while conventional motifs radiate in the bands along the sides of the bags, caught together by draw cords and tassels. There are in all 37 pieces, fully illustrating the range of design and mood which ran through the objects for personal use from the sixteenth to the early eighteenth centuries.

Printed Damask

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For centuries damask has shown a self-design in its woven texture, now appears with flowers printed on it. This makes it possible to obtain floral designs in a fabric heavier than chintz or linens.

Insulation Of Residences

The famous "research residence" erected at the University of Illinois has now been insulated by a six-inch layer of mineral wool "blown" into the sidewall and ceiling spaces. This paves the way for a new and important series of experiments by which University engineers will uncover facts regarding the best methods of maintaining comfort in the American home.

"The typical American home of the future," says a bulletin of the National Warm Air Heating and Air Conditioning Association, "is going to be pretty thoroughly insulated. The research residence was originally designed and built, and has always been maintained, to be as nearly typical of good average American residential practice as was possible.

"We already have gained, during the 20 years in which we have maintained a research fellowship at the University of Illinois, complete information on the problems of heating and cooling an uninsulated house.

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IT'S AN OLD
American Custom

A little more than three hundred years ago a small group of men . . . hardy, earnest, God-fearing . . . finished their harvest and prepared themselves for winter. It was their first harvest in the New World, and gratitude was in their hearts.

We of today would see little in their lot to occasion gratitude. Strangers in a strange land . . . with no luxuries and few comforts, menaced by hostile Indians and food shortage . . . those Pilgrim Fathers set aside a day of Thanksgiving for the year's blessings. Thus they established a custom that is now older than our Republic . . . our oldest native holiday.

Momentous changes have come into American life. Growth has built a country which, more than any other in the world, gives its inhabitants soundly sufficient reasons for considering themselves blessed . . . for returning sincere Thanksgiving.

In the vast and many-sided development that produced modern American life, advertising played its part. It has been a vital ally of industrial growth and production; it has fostered honest dealing, helped to bring many comforts and luxuries within the reach of all; it has been . . . and is a staunch protector of the buying public.

Carlsbad Caverns Only One Of New Mexico Attractions

Tour-a-bouts

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW MEXICO'S outstanding scenic attraction is its famous Carlsbad Caverns and the Sunshine State has done much to capitalize upon this phenomenon of nature. Yet New Mexico has scores of other unique scenic attractions which, in themselves alone, are worthy of the tourist's attention.

Naturally, the traveler's first objective is a visit to the spectacular Caverns. Here modern elevators descend 750 feet underground to huge, yawning caves. The trip through these underground chambers takes the good part of a morning or afternoon. Lunches usually are taken by the visitors although there is a lunch counter available in the caves.

The journey to Carlsbad Caverns, whether you go from El Paso or Pecos, Texas, is unique and picturesque. The excellent highways pass through semi-desert country spiked with cactus vegetation. The mysterious mesas which surround this region are awe-inspiring and as strange as the Caverns themselves. Also in this vicinity is the White Sands National Monument, an area of 270 square miles of snowy white gypsum dunes.

New Mexico's capital, Santa Fe, always is worth a visit. For here the old Spanish architecture prevails. Indians, wrapped in their colorful blankets, stand about the streets selling their wares. Proceeding north from Santa Fe, through the gorge of the Rio Grande, the traveler suddenly comes upon the cluster of pueblo buildings that makes up Taos.

In 1940 New Mexico will celebrate the 400th anniversary of the exploration of the State by Francisco Vasquez Coronado in 1540. In order to bring this Coronado Cuarto Centennial to the attention of the traveling public New Mexico has appropriated an advertising budget of $135,000, an increase from $60,000 for the present year. Approximately $27,000 has been set aside for newspaper advertising, an increase of nearly 400 per cent over the largest previous sum the Tourist Bureau has invested in this form of advertising.

♪ ♪ ♪

Visitors to New Orleans this winter will have the thrilling opportunity of viewing this city from the deck of a steamboat fashioned along the lines of the colorful old river packets. Streckfus Steamers have put into service their steamer Capitol for river excursion trips at New Orleans. Daily sightseeing harbor trips will be offered at 2:30 p. m. and moonlight dancing trips on various nights during the week.

♪ ♪ ♪

Through sleeping-car service direct from Boston to Palm Beach and Miami will be available to New Englanders on the de luxe Florida Special this winter. The service will be tri-weekly commencing Dec. 16, and will become daily after Jan. 1. The through sleeper will be attached to the Florida Special at Washington. It is scheduled to leave Boston at 8:30 a. m., arriving at Palm Beach the next afternoon at 2:15.

James Saunders

A Pueblo Home
A scene at Pueblo de Taos in New Mexico

♪ ♪ ♪

Eighteen cruises of 16 days' duration to the Canal Zone, via Haiti, have been announced by the Panama Line. With one or two exceptions, sailings will be made every Thursday from New York beginning the first part of December and continuing through March.

♪ ♪ ♪

A variety of cruises ranging from seven to 46 days' duration will be operated this winter by the Holland-America Line. The line's two luxury ships, the Nieuw Amsterdam and the Statendam, will be used. The Nieuw Amsterdam will carry out the first four trips, namely, Dec. 23, eight and one-half days to Miami and Havana, and Jan. 4, seven days to the same ports. On Jan. 12 she leaves on a 12-day trip to the West Indies and on the 16th an 11-day voyage to the Panama Canal. On Feb. 8 the Nieuw Amsterdam starts its 46-day cruise around South America. The Statendam will make five cruises, commencing with three identical trips of 12½ days each on Feb. 2, 16, and March 1, to Miami, Havana, Haiti, San Juan, and St. Thomas, Virgin Islands.

And Now Television Scouts; Some Demands of New Calling

Behind the Microphone

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

And now they have television talent scouts!

Whereas you can go up to nearly anyone on the street and find an individual who is just waiting for an opportunity to go on the radio, it takes real hunting around to find suitable persons for television programs. Some of the reasons have to do with the kind of talent that wants to be televised. Some of the others with the kind of talent television can use. And that brings us to Mr. Allan Prescott who is—guess what?—a television talent scout for NBC.

In a way you could say he rather fell into this newest of all new callings. He televizes pretty well himself, which is important because, for entertainment programs, someone has to put the talent on before the television cameras. Then Mr. Prescott's experience with audience participation programs taught him to handle such minor disasters as stage fright, forgetting what to do next, etc. And, finally, someone was necessary who could look at an act and, without very much delay, say whether it would or it would not televize. Why? Because television is pretty expensive business, and loitering around among the details costs money.

Some of the Problems

Anyway, here are some of the things he said. "We're up against a problem, getting together shows for television. We have to have comparatively inexpensive talent—I mean none of this $2,500 a show business—because television itself is so expensive. When you stop to think that before ever a dancer can do a flip-flop on the television screen, or a magician make a rabbit issue from a hat—you have brought to bear on the proceedings a director and his assistant, three cameramen—one for each camera—three control men, a supervisor of lights and his assistants, and people to move stuff around on the sets, you can see that staff expenses are pretty stiff. But not one of these people can be dispensed with for a 'live' television show." (Note to the reader: a 'dead' television show would be movies, televised, in case you missed them in your neighborhood theater.)

"We decided, when we began doing the Allen Prescott Television Debut Parade programs—from late July, as often as possible—we would shoot pretty much for 'specialties.' A monologist, a dance team, maybe a talking dog—the sort of thing that makes up a balanced program and gives quite a variety of people a chance to appear before the television cameras.

"Well, we found out that when we did shows with people who had their own material, we required comparatively little rehearsal because they were at home with their material and we could pretty much just take a look with the television director and tell how they would go. We'd had any number of applications from people who wanted to get going in television and it would take quite a while to cull what we could use out of the lot.

"We have naturally found out some interesting things. An act which depends for its effect on straight dialogue isn't very interesting for television. Everything that happens before television cameras has to be definite in movement and effect—for it must be compressed within a small space. An act which requires a full stage for performance is not effective because, in the compression process, all detail is lost. Likewise an act which depends for its effect on color is lost because television is black and white.

The Ideal Television Act

"The ideal act is one in which the movements of the actors are decisive and quick, through compressed within limited space, and which has novelty. For instance, one of the most successful things we've had was a man playing on musical glasses. Sometimes you can produce a dancing act effectively for television, when the color of the costume doesn't matter, and when the routine can be executed in small space. A dancer can't wear a dead black dress. Blues photograph white. Small floral design in a dress is very bad in television. For myself, I have to wear either a sack suit or summer gabardine. Dinner clothes for some reason turn an innocent master of ceremonies into a regular 'menace,' so I've given up wearing them altogether for television shows. They never were any fun anyway. The heat of the lights—much greater than for movies—turned them to so much soggy material in no time.

"The master of ceremonies for a television show learns a lot of things he never knew before. Your chief line of defense against mistakes is a green light on each camera, and from it you take your direction about what's going to happen. You watch the green light like anything because you don't want to be facing east when your performer is coming onto the screen from the west, as it were. You have to 'sell' the talent, all the time you're 'm. c.-ing' for television, yet every move you make goes through a reduction process. That's what it is. Television performance is really the fulsome gesturing of vaudeville, subjected to a technique of reduction. J. M.

Forest Grove, Ore., First Bonneville Current Purchaser

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FOREST GROVE, Ore.—With construction work on Bonneville's major transmission line through the Willamette Valley from Vancouver, Wash., nearing completion, this city has become the first city in the Willamette River drainage area to obtain a contract with the Bonneville Authority. A contract to supply the city with electrical energy has been signed by Dr. Paul J. Raver, Bonneville Administrator, and city officials.

The new contract is also the first one written under the fixed retail rates approved by the Federal Power Commission. The rates call for a top price of three cents a kilowatt, reducing on a sliding scale to one-half cent a kilowatt. Average electricity consumption for domestic use will run approximately $2 a month, city officials said. The same amount of energy, under the city's present municipal rates, is approximately $3.

First power, under the new arrangement, will be delivered to the city's distribution system sometime late this month, Bonneville officials declared. The contract is for a period of 20 years and it is expected that it will become a pattern for future contracts with other cities throughout the State.

Grange Insures Policy by Re-electing Taber

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 21—Continuation of grange policies—advocacy of peace for the United States through avoidance of foreign entanglements and of research to solve the problems of agriculture—was assured when the National Grange re-elected here yesterday the square-jawed, smiling Quaker who has been its master for 16 years.

Louis J. Taber establishes a record as he begins his ninth two-year term. No other Master has been re-elected so often in the 73 years of the order. Election here is a democratic choice. There are no nominations; each voting delegate drops his ballot in the box marked with the name of any member he favors. Mr. Taber was elected by a large majority on the first ballot.

The man they chose has been called "The Nation's No. 1 Farmer." He probably knows more farmers personally than anyone else in the United States. As head of this agricultural fraternity of nearly 1,000,000 members, he has visited every part of rural America, chatting with farmers in Grange halls and across fences, and with farm women in Grange kitchens and on farm porches. During the same 16 years he has made many an address in Washington before Congressional committees. Someone has figured out that he must have made 6,400 speeches during his tenure of office.

Is Natural Orator

But oratory comes naturally to him, and he appears as unwearied as a youngster when he makes his 6401st address.

To be elected this year is a special honor. The present term extends into the seventy-fifth anniversary of the farm fraternity, and upon the sturdy shoulders of this Master rests the responsibility of planning and holding the Diamond Jubilee in 1941. Mr. Taber's idea in preparing for this event is to get at least 100,000 new members and to raise funds for a National Grange Home to be finished on the jubilee date.

Hard work and comparatively small salary go with the high honor of this office. Two years ago the Executive Committee of the National Grange decided that this energetic Master was not getting a salary comparable with that of other executives of large organizations and they voted to increase his $5,000 a year income by a substantial amount.

But Mr. Taber vetoed that move. It wouldn't be ethical to change his salary while he was in office, he insisted. Determined to spare him some of the hard work, the Committee then sought to get around his veto by providing nim with a paid assistant. Mr. Taber vetoed that, too.

"Quaker conscience," sighed the Executive Committee and gave up. And Mr. Taber went back to his job cheerfully. He asks periodically that his successor be chosen, but the Grange won't hear of it.

Several other Grange officers were re-elected yesterday as members marched to music down a hall golden with chrysanthemums and dropped their ballots in the box. New officers are Henry A. Stoddard of Bellows Falls, Vt., Assistant Steward; F. Ardine Richardson, Strong, Maine, Chaplain; Everett W. Stone, Auburn, Mass., Treasurer; Mrs. M. E. Siebert, Chickasha, Okla., Ceres; Mrs. Herschel D. Newsom, Columbus, Ind., Pomona, and Mrs. Beulah Haase, Trout Creek, Mont., Flora. No change occurred in the Executive Committee.

Conservation is a subject dear to Grangers, and they welcomed warmly F. A. Silcox, Chief of the Forest Service in the United States Department of Agriculture, here to address them. In many ways the Grangers and the members of the Forest Service are allies. Both feel strongly that the Service should be kept in the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Silcox stressed the relation of forestry to the well-being of farmers. Denuded lands mean a rural relief problem, he said, while reforestation, with proper management, could contribute new wealth and raise standards of living among families living in some 1,300 counties now suffering from repleted forests.

He urged passage of the Walsh-Fulmer bill, as one method of reforesting land under private ownership and at the same time giving work to people on relief. This bill in its present form is not the final answer, said Mr. Silcox, but he held that it has "real possibilities for more effective participation by forestry in agriculture."

Done Up in Style

Distinguished speakers attending these sessions are often surprised to be led into the sessions with ceremony—and music. According to the time-honored custom of this fraternal order, a gold sash is placed over the shoulder of the visitor, and a tuneful march is played on the piano as he walks down the long aisle between the delegates' tables.

For 22 years, the same pianist has been playing these marches. She is Mrs. Mary F. Johnson, for three decades a member of a Grange in Leominster, Mass. Mrs. Johnson comes from the same State as the highest ritualistic officer of the Grange, Charles M. Gardner, High Priest of the Assembly of Demeter, and she says simply:

"I keep on playing because Brother Gardner asks me to. You can't say 'no' to Brother Gardner." Mr. Johnson, also a veteran in the order, accompanies his musical wife to all the national conventions and is here this week.

Not Exactly Official

The marches Mrs. Johnson plays seem part of the Grange ritual and members sometimes ask when they were adopted. Mrs. Johnson smiles. They aren't exactly official, she says. One of them she found in a music magazine. But she has played it so many years at these conventions that its source is forgotten and it is an integral part of the Grange ceremony.

One of the frequent homey touches of the convention was the presenting of an award to the lad who won the annual safety essay contest. Arthur Pryor, the winner, was brought to the platform by his State Master, C. C. Cogswell, of Kansas, and presented to Louis J. Taber, National Master.

Throwing his arm around the boy's tall shoulder, Mr. Taber said he had a surprise for both the boy and for Jerome S. Hardy, nere to represent the Highway Education Board which shares sponsorship of the contest with the Grange.

Both supposed the award would be a watch. But Mr. Taber, talking with Arthur, had learned that the youth had won a watch in another contest. So he produced a wire from the director of the Highway Education Board saying Arthur could return the watch given him here and receive instead a year's tuition in his State agricultural college.

Hammering Water Pipes Defeated by Professors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis. — Another solution to "water hammer," the sudden noisy shock that time and again may have caused you to jump back from your bathroom faucet as the whole house seemed to shake, has been found.

This ancient bugaboo of waterworks men and plumbers, has met its master in Prof. Lewis H. Kessler of the University of Wisconsin department of hydraulic and sanitary engineering. He was assisted by M. B. Gamet of Northwestern Technological Institute.

A round, accordion-like device attached to the water pipe absorbs the shock of water hammering, eliminating the sound.

Susanna Don't You Cry—

Young Grangers Sing
They are members of Sunbeam Juvenile Grange of Elk River, Minn.

End of Race Wires Reported to Court

CHICAGO (AP)—Attorney Weymouth Kirkland reported to the United States District Attorney's office Nov. 20 that M. L. Annenberg's lucrative business of furnishing horse racing results was dead.

In accordance with his promise to the Federal Court, Mr. Kirkland said, Mr. Annenberg had closed the doors of the 28 offices of Nationwide News Service throughout the country.

All wires are down, the attorney informed United States District Attorney William J. Campbell; all employees have been discharged or taken into other organizations; office furnishings have been sold, and Nation-wide is "completely and actually out of business."

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The Home Forum

The Horse Party

LITTLE PALOMINO loves horses so much that it is fitting her nickname should be the name of a horse. Because she has flaxen braids, brown eyes, and a sun-golded skin, her color scheme is the same as the golden horses we love so well. Long ago our blacksmith started calling her Little Palomino, and the name has stayed with her.

So Little Palomino was joyous when the invitation to the horse party came, and she saw that the party was going to be on her eleventh birthday. The invitation said there would be free hay for the horses, and dougnnuts and milk for the riders, and there was a list of games for the horses to play. Best of all, the party was being given on Blair's Muth Valley Ranch, and to get to that mountain ranch meant a good hour's ride up through Wildcat Canyon and over the hills. A lovely morning ride to begin with, and fun afterward, and the ride home in the coolness of late afternoon. Could there be a better way to celebrate the day one turned eleven?

* * *

How we hurried that morning, getting cows milked and horses fed, and giving a last generous feeding to the colt who is being raised as a bottle baby! Palomino simply hopped around, making cows move at a brisk trot, pouring milk down the colt's throat, bringing in her pony Pericles and his brother Pepper Tree, and currying and brushing so fast that she was lost in a cloud of dust.

Down the road we galloped to meet our friends, Margaret and Mabel, at the foot of Wildcat Canyon. Margaret on her jumper, Dirk, and Mabel on her gray Canoso, who always behaves as badly as possible when anything exciting is going on. It was evident that Canoso knew he was going to a party; sometimes he capered sideways and sometimes he walked on his hind feet. Especially did he frolic when cars passed us, pulling horses in trailers. Canoso must have thought them sissy horses to be hauled to a party, instead of traveling on their own hoofs, and he had to express his feelings.

* * *

All the horses at the party greeted each other with loud whinnyings; for horses, like people, enjoy seeing others of their kind. About thirty horses there were, of all colors and descriptions, and all of them beautiful. The first event of the party was a treasure hunt around the ranch, the treasures to be found being nice horse presents—brushes and curry-combs and boxes of sugar hidden in unexpected places. By the time that was over, horses and riders were hungry and a truck-load of hay was brought to the picket line. While horses munched hay and smelled noses and squealed at each other, their riders ate dozens of doughnuts and talked of nothing but horses.

After everyone was fed and rested, horses were cleaned and saddled again and the grand parade began. Little Palomino and her pony marched with dignity; but Canoso thought the parade was all for him and did most of his marching on his hind-legs, to the disgust of sensible horses who thought he was old enough to know better.

The games and contests were fun for horses and riders, with blue, red, and yellow ribbons to be won, and little statuettes of horses, and horse book-ends. Enough games and prizes so there was a chance for everyone and no horse should go home with his feelings hurt.

It was in the slow-jog contest that watchers became hushed, for no one had seen anything as beautiful as Canoso. It looked as though he were trotting on tip-toe, moving slowly and lightly, poetry in the deliberate rhythm of carefully placed hoofs and controlled muscles. He looked with pleased eyes at his admirers, and then sprang into the air to show them that he could do other things as well; and so lost his chance of winning a trophy that time.

* * *

Palomino had her triumph; for in the walking race her pony walked faster than all the other horses save one, and had a bright red ribbon tied to his bridle. By this time a number of horses wore ribbons and everyone was feeling pleased, but none as pleased as Palomino whose pony won a ribbon on her birthday.

The ladies' pleasure horse class was exactly like a horse show, where we all rode around and around the track, walking and trotting and cantering as we were commanded by the judges. For some obscure reason, Canoso resolved to show them all that he could behave; he walked with dignity, trotted with a beautiful stride; and cantered smoothly as a bird flying. Again people looked at him with wonderment and Palomino and I held our breaths, wishing him to be good for just a minute longer. And he *was!* We shouted with delight when the blue ribbon was fastened to his bridle; and he immediately leaped for joy, and would not be good again. But it didn't matter, for he had behaved like an angel long enough.

* * *

Riding home, the valley below us was in shadow; only the tree-tops gathered the last of the sunshine. Not one step would Canoso walk. He curveted and pranced, as though he were the only horse who wore a ribbon that day. He was taking delight in himself, the sun-topped trees and shadowed valley, in the cold air the coming night was bringing. Palomino sighed wistfully: "If only I had four legs, I'd prance like Canoso!"

What a wonderful thing it is, I thought, to be eleven years old on the day of a horse party. And the world was a gay and beautiful place with sunshine on high places and shadows blue in valleys, and horses moving eagerly toward home and supper.

JUDY VAN DER VEER

Cowboys at North Station

Where iron horses snort and toilers mill
From station to their work, lean cowboys fill
The concourse. I, who rode and loved the range,
Now feel my heart rush out to them with strange
And uncontrollable fervor. I would cry:
"I too am brother of the wind and sky . . .
I too have worn ten gallons on my head .
Felt heaving ribs between my thighs . . made bed
Of sage and whistled cattle into place."
Eagerly, I search each sun-bronzed face
For one familiar, but no answering smile
Unhasps the gate to my corral of exile.
Clicking heels and clanking spurs on stone
Rake the flesh of memory to the bone.

HARRY ELMORE HURD

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Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year .....$12.00 Three months ..$3.00
Six months ....$6.00 One month $1.00

Single Copies, 5 Cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 824 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House; 4 Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

Of Effortless Flight

THE FIRST TIME I ever saw an albatross was at dawn far out in the Indian Ocean. It was that hour at sea when perspective does not exist, and, like the houses of a tropical coastal city, everything appears flat and on one plane. I was observing a small flock of petrels from the rail of my vessel when a lighter colored bird appeared above them, apparently of the same size. As I watched, it grew larger and larger, until, to my amazement, it joined the petrels, and in the same instant they were dwarfed to insect size while this white bird assumed relatively gigantic proportions, and I knew that I was seeing the effortless flight of an albatross.

For years thereafter my eyes were always on the lookout for these birds. In southern seas and in the north Pacific one may hope to find them, but not on our own boreal Atlantic. A great many years ago, however, . . . albatrosses were calmly winging their way over our northern seas, and we find their fossil bones both in England and America. A vast amount has been written about their flight but today we watch them with quite as much ignorance of how they contrive it as when the first mariner saw and marvelled. So close to the water they skim, so automatically they rise and fall, outlining the unpredictable movements of waves, that they seem to possess all the secrets of white shadows. When we watch closely and less emotionally we begin to see the part which wind plays in the support of this relatively heavy mass of flesh and feathers, throughout the tens of thousands of its miles of progress. The albatross is never so supreme and relaxed and effortless as when it is coasting upwind, but a breeze on the quarter is less sustaining, and, when flying with the wind, frequent circles and intersecting spirals are necessary to attain and sustain sufficient impetus and altitude. This is the fame of the bird, and throughout history and literature almost every mention of it has been synonymous with supremacy in flight.

Once seen and recognized, an albatross can never again be mistaken for any other bird; its great size, the unusual length and ribbon-like narrowness of its wings, the large, yellow, hooked beak—all these mark it even at a distance. The ease and lack of effort of its flight are deceiving, and only when it circles and encircles a fast-moving steamer do we realize the terrific speed of which it is capable. — From "The Arcturus Adventure," by WILLIAM BEEBE. (New York: Putnam.)

The Yellow New Moon Rising

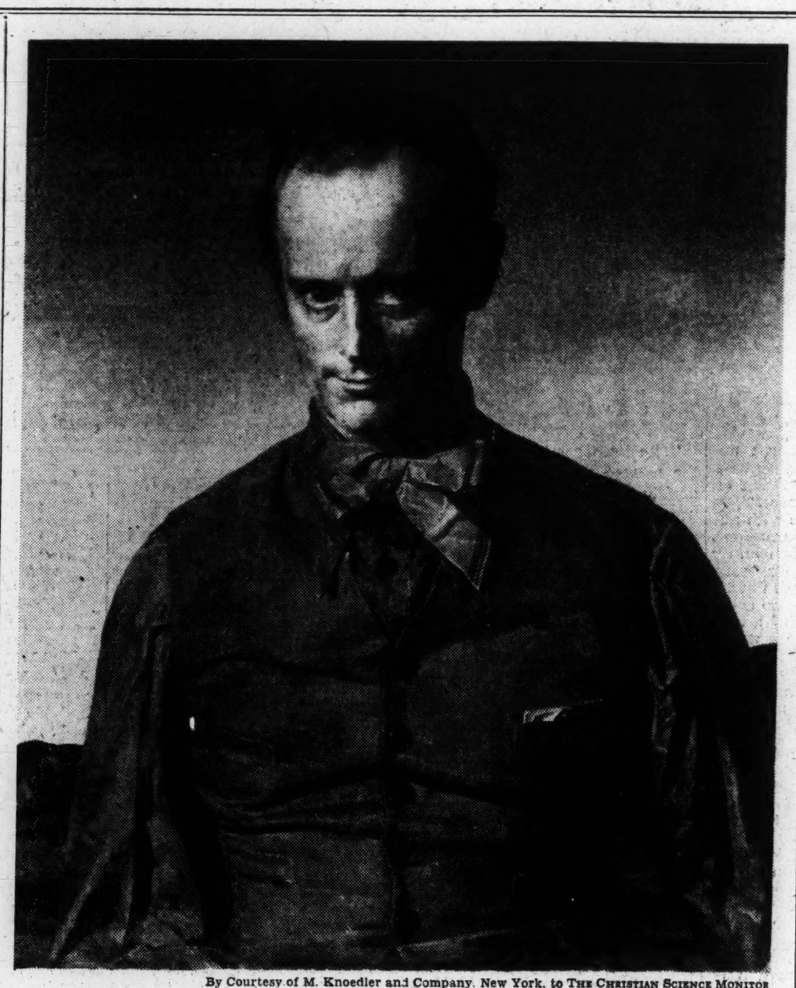
The yellow new moon rising
is like a far-away golden bowl
that holds all of my golden wishes
and without spilling them
carries them steadily higher.

I have added my wish for you
and sent it along with the others.

When they reach that yellow highest star
I know they will come true
and the sky will boast a hundred more
golden lights against the night dark
and we will name them stars.

The brightest one
will be my wish for you.

JO BAGOT



By Courtesy of M. Knoedler and Company, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF HENRY RUSHBURY, R. A.: *By Gerald L. Brockhurst, R. A.*

GERALD BROCKHURST is one of England's leading portrait painters and one of her finest etchers as well. Like so many famous English portraitists of the past, he has painted innumerable women of fashion and title. In recent years, he has also painted many Americans of prominence. This particular portrait, however, is of a fellow artist, another gifted etcher.

Technically, the portrait is painted in Mr. Brockhurst's brilliant, polished style; he is meticulous and smooth in the handling of his brush and masterly in his modeling, textures, and surfaces. He owes a great debt to his studies in Milan and Paris where he made careful copies of his favorite Italian masterpieces. The influence of Botticelli and the Italian primitives is seen in his color and particularly in the Italianate skies, hills and trees which provide the backgrounds for nearly every one of his portraits. The subtle modeling of the temples, the softness of the hair, the delicate, luminous sky show the influence of the Italian tradition as well as his own virtuosity in painting.

His color has a rich jewel-like quality. The clear, pale sky accentuates the blue of the shirt, the warm browns of the waistcoat and the glowing red tie. The informal clothes of the sitter help to suggest the artist model and are in sharp contrast to the more frequent silks, velvets, and pearls which this artist paints so expertly and for which he is justly known.

Mr. Brockhurst's background is oddly enough very different from the world of his fashionable, somewhat romantic, and idealized portraits. He was born in the great industrial city of Birmingham, the son of a coal dealer, and, at the early age of twelve, he entered the Birmingham School of Art. He lost no time in winning countless prizes and in 1913 received the Gold Medal and Scholarship given by the Council of the Royal Academy. At twenty-five, he had his first one-man show and from that time on his success was assured.

Recently, Mr. Brockhurst came to this country to be one of the judges in the Carnegie International Exhibition at Pittsburgh. At that time two exhibitions of his own were being held in New York simultaneously, one of his portraits and one of his complete etched works.

One of AE's "Firsts"

AMONG A LIST of AE's "firsts," I find that she was the first foreigner of feminine persuasion to be officially received by the French Senate. I think she was a little startled that she could be thought of sufficient significance to be so received, but she went forth calmly and listened, if with no little amazement, to a round of speeches liberally beribboned with Gallic compliments. And when it came her turn she said a few simple things about the flight and, smiling deferentially, she wound up, "But after all, Messieurs, it is far more difficult and important to make good laws than it is to fly the Atlantic."

The French are ever a people with a love of seeing a compliment prettily turned, and that pleased them, spurring them on to one more feat of poetic license of their own. "But, Madam," cried the President, "when you fly the ocean, what you do is a danger only to yourself, while we make laws which are a danger to so many!"—From "Soaring Wings," by GEORGE PALMER PUTNAM. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Perhaps the Biggest Swing in the World

THERE IS ALWAYS plenty to do in our wood. Charles is very good with an axe and we chop a lot of our own firewood. It is not necessary to chop down many trees, because every year some are blown down. . . .

The beeches, oaks, silver birches and bracken make a wonderful patch of colour in the autumn—one of the richest I have ever seen, partly because it is all set off by the dark bluey-green of the pines.

The country round us is a remarkable place for flowers. First come the celandines and the wild anemones among the trees followed by masses of primroses. Then in May the bluebells are a sea of blue; the wood is hilly, and they go waving over the top and disappear in a mist through the trees. Next the bracken fronds surge up, a beautiful pale green. Later there are foxgloves. After our copse has grown for about seven years the wood is cut, and we always get sheets and sheets of foxgloves. They take two years to come to maturity and then die after flowering. The young wood is, of course, growing up again—the foxgloves lessen and the bluebells increase as the young copse grows all round them.

We have a swing in the wood which we feel must be the biggest swing in the world. It is so high that you cannot work yourself up in it in the ordinary way at all. The ropes come from pretty nearly the tops of two pine-trees. You take the swing in your hand and climb up to the top of a ladder—which we have fixed sixteen feet away—in the manner of a trapeze artist. Then you turn round into the seat and jump off, or you can go off on your stomach in what we call a swallow-dive, swinging down and then up amongst the trees. It is pleasant to do that on hot evenings, and though it looks easy because we are good at it now, it is quite a physical feat. When our friends try it, the weight of the big rope alone causes a good deal of trouble. The whole business is enough to make even a strong man quail. This year we shall have to replace the rope and get a fresh ladder: the difficulty will be to find an agile-enough young man to climb up the trees and fix the rope. There is no cross-bar; the rope is knotted round the trunks of the trees above a branch.

We have another type of swing called the Chortlewhizzer. . . . The rope is tied to the enormous horizontal branch of an oak-tree. It has a loop on the end and a seat. One person sits in the seat and the second rushes round in a circle and swings the other out.

In the cold weather we live in the cottage we built and in the warm weather we live in the hut. This is built of elm boarding and there is a lining of rough wood to keep out draughts. Birds nest in the space between these two layers, finding an opportunity to get in when the boards shrink or knots fall out. We have a whole collection of nesting birds in the spring, but the trouble is that they start pecking and squawking as early as five o'clock in the morning. — From "Charles Laughton and I," by ELSA LANCHESTER. (New York: Harcourt, Brace & Company.)

"Practical success"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHO IS THERE of all earth's millions who does not desire to be successful? Many believe that their abilities, capacities, and opportunities are so limited that their hope of any marked success is very meager or even nonexistent; and multitudes have such a distorted, mistaken concept of what constitutes true success that they desire to succeed along lines which could not possibly result in any genuine or lasting happiness, harmony, or peace for themselves or others.

Christ Jesus, who was more truly successful than anyone the world has ever known, said (John 5:19), "The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do: for what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise." He knew that man, the real man, is the son of God, and that, since God is infinite Spirit or Mind, man is eternally the reflection, the complete expression or manifestation of illimitable divine Mind. There can be no true success, then, in any undertaking which is not in harmony with the will of God, good. Because he was possessed of this priceless understanding of man's complete dependence upon God for all good, Jesus could heal the sick, walk on the water, raise the dead, overcome the grave for himself, and finally rise above all materiality in the ascension.

In the latter half of the nineteenth and early part of the twentieth centuries, Mary Baker Eddy achieved a measure of success that is without parallel in modern history. She discovered the Science underlying the teachings of Christ Jesus, whereby he was enabled to accomplish his mighty works. She named her discovery Christian Science; and she established the Church of Christ, Scientist, on the firm basis of Truth. Its Christianly scientific healing has resulted in great growth and widespread usefulness to mankind.

In her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy clearly elucidates the fundamentals of the Science she discovered. She demonstrated the truth of her discovery by healing many cases of disease, reforming sinners, and awakening thousands, through her teachings, to an appreciation of the great fact that since God, good, is infinite and all-powerful, evil is an illusion of mortal mind without substance, power, or reality. She revealed that God is divine Principle, Love; and she lived a life of loving service in the best interests of humanity.

In her textbook, under the marginal heading "Practical success," Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 162): "Working out the rules of Science in practice, the author has restored health in cases of both acute and chronic disease in their severest forms. Secretions have been changed, the structure has been renewed, shortened limbs have been elongated, ankylosed joints have been made supple, and carious bones have been restored to healthy conditions. I have restored what is called the lost substance of lungs, and healthy organizations have been established where disease was organic."

Her healing of disease was of great importance as proof of the truth of all that she taught; and of vast importance to humanity is the fact that in her writings she sets forth the Science of Life and Love in such a way that all who read with humility and teachableness can understand it, and, by reason of this understanding, do the same kind of regenerative, healing works that were done by the Master centuries ago.

Divine Science shows plainly that the healing and reformative achievements of its students today are in full accord with the statement of Jesus found in John (14:12), "Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father." The paramount value to mankind of Christian Science lies in its intense practicality. It not only heals sickness and sin, but it destroys poverty and want, thus meeting all manner of human needs.

The necessity of learning that only good can succeed is self-evident to those who have even a limited understanding of this Science. Evil has no Principle, no basis in Truth, and no inherent power. It is a negation, nothingness; and it disappears before the comprehension of Truth, even as the darkness of night vanishes before the dawning of the morning.

Christian Science reveals that the spiritual universe, which is our real home here and now, is beautiful and wonderful beyond material vision, and that we are all, in our true identity, perfect children of the perfect Father. Matter and evil are no part of God's creation. Mrs. Eddy has written in Science and Health (p. 246): "The radiant sun of virtue and truth coexists with being. Manhood is its eternal noon, undimmed by a declining sun. As the physical and material, the transient sense of beauty fades, the radiance of Spirit should dawn upon the enraptured sense with bright and imperishable glories."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

"Succès pratique"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chretienne paraissant sur cette même page

LES MILLIONS D'HUMAINS qui peuplent la terre ne désirent-ils pas tous le succès? Beaucoup cependant croient que leurs capacités, leurs aptitudes, leurs perspectives sont fort limitées, que leurs chances de succès sont minimes ou même inexistantes; en outre, des multitudes se représentent si mal ce qui constitue le succès véritable qu'elles voudraient réussir dans des entreprises où ni elles-mêmes ni leur prochain ne trouveraient le bonheur, l'harmonie, la paix durable.

Le Christ Jésus, dont la carrière sans égale manifestait au plus haut degré le vrai succès, fit cette déclaration (Jean 5:19): "Le Fils ne peut rien faire de lui-même; il ne fait que ce qu'il voit faire au Père; car tout ce que le Père fait, le Fils aussi le fait pareillement." Le Maître savait que l'homme réel est fils de Dieu; que Dieu étant l'Esprit ou l'Entendement infini, l'homme est à jamais la réflexion, l'expression ou manifestation complète du divin Entendement illimitable. Il ne saurait donc y avoir de vrai succès dans une entreprise ne concordant pas avec la volonté de Dieu, du bien. Jésus comprenait que l'homme dépend entièrement de Dieu et reçoit de Lui tous les biens; grâce à cette précieuse intelligence, il put guérir les malades, marcher sur les eaux, ressusciter les morts, vaincre le sépulcre et finalement, par son ascension, s'élever au-dessus de la matérialité.

A la fin du dix-neuvième siècle et au commencement du vingtième, Mary Baker Eddy accomplit une tâche immense, avec un succès dont l'histoire moderne n'offre aucun autre exemple. Elle découvrit la Science sur laquelle reposent les enseignements du Christ Jésus et qui lui permettait d'accomplir ses grandes œuvres. Elle nomma sa découverte la Science Chrétienne; et sur la ferme base de la Vérité elle établit l'Église du Christ, Scientiste. Comme celle-ci a continué les guérisons chrétiennement scientifiques, sa croissance a été remarquable et les services rendus au genre humain ont pris une grande envergure.

Dans son livre de texte, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mrs. Eddy élucide au mieux les points fondamentaux de la Science qu'elle a découverte. Elle-même avait démontré la vérité de sa découverte en guérissant de nombreuses maladies, en réformant les pécheurs; ses enseignements donnés à des milliers de personnes leur avaient ouvert les yeux sur ce grand fait: puisque Dieu, le bien, est infini, tout-puissant, le mal est une illusion de l'entendement mortel, sans substance, pouvoir ni réalité. Elle révéla que Dieu est divin Principe, Amour; elle vécut pour servir avec dévouement les plus hauts intérêts de l'humanité.

Sous la rubrique marginale "Succès pratique," Mrs. Eddy écrit, à la page 162 de son livre de texte: "En appliquant les règles de la Science dans la pratique, l'auteur a rétabli la santé dans les cas les plus graves de maladies aiguës et chroniques. Les sécrétions ont été changées, la structure a été renouvelée, des membres raccourcis ont été allongés, des jointures ankylosées ont été assouplies, et des os cariés ont été rendus à leur état normal. J'ai restauré ce qu'on appelle la substance consumée des poumons, et l'organisme sain a été rétabli là où la maladie était organique."

Les guérisons accomplies par Mrs. Eddy avaient une grande importance comme preuves de la vérité de tous ses enseignements; en outre — fait d'une vaste importance pour l'humanité — dans ses ouvrages, Mrs. Eddy expose la Science de la Vie et de l'Amour de telle manière que tous ceux qui lisent avec humilité et sans parti pris peuvent comprendre cette Science, et par conséquent faire de nouveau à l'instar du Maître des œuvres régénératrices et curatives.

La Science divine montre clairement que les guérisons physiques et morales accomplies aujourd'hui par ses adhérents sont tout à fait d'accord avec cette déclaration de Jésus (Jean 14:12): "En vérité, en vérité, je vous le dis, celui qui croit en moi fera aussi les œuvres que je fais; il en fera même de plus grandes, parce que je vais auprès du Père." Pour le genre humain, la haute valeur de la Science Chrétienne vient de ce qu'elle est éminemment pratique. Non seulement elle guérit la maladie et le péché, mais elle détruit la pauvreté ou la pénurie, de sorte qu'elle pourvoit à tous nos besoins.

La nécessité d'apprendre que seul le bien peut réussir ne fait pas de doute pour ceux qui comprennent au moins dans une certaine mesure cette Science. Le mal n'a ni Principe ni base dans la Vérité; il ne possède par lui-même aucun pouvoir. C'est une négation, un néant; il disparaît devant la compréhension de la Vérité, précisément comme les ténèbres disparaissent au lever de l'aurore.

La Science Chrétienne nous révèle que l'univers spirituel — notre véritable demeure ici même et dès maintenant — est merveilleusement beau, surpassant toute vision matérielle; que dans notre identité véritable, nous sommes tous les enfants parfaits du Père parfait. La matière et le mal ne font aucunement partie de la création divine. Mrs. Eddy a écrit, dans *Science et Santé* (p. 246): "Le soleil radieux de la vertu et de la vérité coexiste avec l'être. L'état d'homme parfait en est l'éternel midi dont l'éclat n'est jamais obscurci par un soleil couchant. A mesure que s'efface le sens physique et matériel, le sens éphémère de beauté, la splendeur de l'Esprit devrait se lever sur le sens ravi, avec des magnificences resplendissantes et impérissables."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

November Trees

Like darkly brittle semaphores
These hold the code inviolate,
And match the season's slowing speech.
Nor heed that wastrels profligate
The measured hours. It is enough,
The even justice that wrought here
A bud, a bloom; the sleepy warmth
Of summer, year on fruitful year.
It is enough that yesterday
All heaven watched with prideful eyes
The splendor of their twilight-time.
It is enough that autumn skies
Were gentle; and that, to the last,
One heart will keep them dearly fast.

LEONE RICE GRELLE

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Eleven | Closing Stocks Pages 17-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1939

New Homes Arising in Shadow of Bunker Hill Monument

By a Staff Photographer

Charlestown Old and New, With Outlines of the Future in Housing for Some of Its Citizens

On this land, overlooking Boston Harbor, where once men strained for East Indian trade, is to arise the dreamer's ideal for the people's gain through improved environment: the Charlestown Housing Project, one of four such projects being carried out by the Boston Housing Authority. Others are Mission Hill, the Lenox-Street section of Roxbury, and a fourth in South Boston.

Age Pensions Due to Start On January 1

Workers over 65 will benefit—Widows, children, and parents advised to study status.

On Jan. 1, 1940, the United States Government begins payments on old age insurance, "the biggest insurance project in the world." Generally it affects workers retiring from industry and commerce. But so many persons, widows and orphans, may be affected by the system that if anyone has any doubts as to his eligibility he should call at his local Social Security Board field office for information.

This word of counsel was brought to New England yesterday by Wilbur Cohen, technical adviser to the Chairman of the Social Security Board in Washington.

He came to the New England regional office in Boston to explain the operation of old age and survivors insurance, liberally amended by the last Congress, under which all workers in jobs covered by the law will be eligible for monthly benefits after reaching 65, and by which widows and orphans of these workers also will benefit.

Many Persons Eligible

But Mr. Cohen, ready to explain details of old age and survivors insurance, said the most important thing for residents of New England, or anywhere else in the United States, to realize is that the system has broad ramifications making many persons eligible who may have no idea of this fact.

Mr. Cohen said he was surprised by the apathy of the public toward the system for which each worker affected has been contributing 1 per cent of his salary since Jan. 1, 1937.

The thing for everyone who comes under the Social Security Act, he said, and this means anyone who has a social security number, is to inquire at the local field office about provisions of the insurance system. Wives as well as husbands should inquire, Mr. Cohen emphasized, since they are affected under amendments passed by Congress in August.

Many Can Qualify

Starting Jan. 1, 1940, workers 65 or over can qualify for old-age insurance. Jobs covered by the system, generally speaking, are jobs in factories, shops, mines, mills, stores, offices, crews of American ships, employees of national and state banks which are members of the Federal Reserve System, and employees of building and loan associations.

(Jobs not covered in general are those in agriculture, domestic service, Federal, state or local government, religious, charitable and nonprofit organizations.)

Workers will receive insurance benefits on a salary of $3,000 or under; if a salary amounts to more than $3,000, only this sum is counted toward benefits and the tax on that part over $3,000 will be refunded.

Widows and orphans are affected generally by the Act. When a worker passes on after Jan. 1, 1940, his widow and children are eligible for annuities until the children reach 18 years of age. If the worker has no wife and heirs, his parents are eligible for the insurance benefits. But, emphasized Mr. Cohen, there are so many different ways in which the Act is applicable that anyone coming under the Social Security Act should inquire at his local field office as to how he may be affected.

Barnes Becomes Maine's New Chief Justice

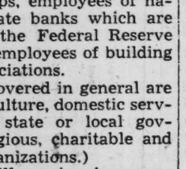
AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 21 (AP)—With several of the legal fraternity and State officials witnessing his confirmation by the Executive Council, Charles P. Barnes, of Houlton, veteran jurist, became Maine's new Chief Justice today.

The Councilors unanimously approved his appointment by Gov. Lewis O. Barrows who, at a brief ceremony, administered the oath and extended "best wishes." Chief Justice Barnes succeeds Charles J. Dunn who passed on recently.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Generally cloudy weather tonight and Wednesday; gradually becoming slightly warmer Wednesday afternoon; lowest temperature tonight near 30 degrees; fresh northeasterly winds, diminishing late tonight.



Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and continued cold tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness with slowly rising temperature.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Mostly cloudy tonight and Wednesday, slowly rising temperature Wednesday afternoon.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong northeast winds slowly diminishing tonight over south and central portion and moderate to fresh northeast and east winds over extreme north portion; overcast weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	29	29	Minneapolis	29	27
Chicago	38	36	New Orleans	56	56
Denver	27	27	New York	36	35
Helena	30	28	Norfolk	46	45
Kansas City	31	31	Philadelphia	36	35
Los Angeles	64	64	San Francisco	52	51
Miami	65	64	Washington	36	35

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., Nov. 21.
B—Minimum, Nov. 20.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 7:04 p. m.; height, 8.2 feet.
Wednesday, 7:30 a. m.; height, 8.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:48 p. m.

Tax Assessors Hear of Gains In Public Cash

Substantial improvement in the economics of the State and its cities and towns was seen today by the Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, Henry F. Long. He addressed the 50th annual meeting of the Association of Massachusetts Assessors at the State House.

Mr. Long's view of great improvement in tax-bearing property was supported by George R. Glendining, editor of the magazine, Banker and Tradesman.

Both Mr. Long and Mr. Glendining said they see signs of increased property values in the immediate future. Mr. Long told of one small community that has already boosted its taxable property values $100,000 because of new building and improvements.

Mr Glendining said he believes the building movement would quickly absorb available savings in banks; therefore, he recommended that mortgage interest rates be raised to simultaneously increase the value of property, permit the banks to raise the interest paid on savings, and thus induce more flow of money into the banks.

Mr. Long cited the fact that the State tax for 1940 is already set and that, therefore, local officials should be able to send out their tax bills and collect money quite early next year. It was recalled that some towns did not get their tax bills out until September this year.

Mr. Long also pointed out that the banking situation in the State has improved, making tax collections more certain.

John J. Foley of Fitchburg, President of the Assessors Association, presided at today's meeting, which was attended by about 250 assessors.

Rush Completion Of N. H. Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURG, N. H., Nov. 21—The first State-owned self-liquidating flood control and water conservation project, here, is being rushed to completion. Already the huge earthen dam is holding back the upper waters of the Connecticut, some places to a depth of 30 feet, and the former course of the river above the damsite is now covered. When completed and filled, the dam will create a lake of 2,000 acres and will contain 30,000,000,000 gallons of water.

The big earthen dam is 2,100 feet long and at its peak rises 90 feet from the reservoir base. The top of the dam is 20 feet wide and when work is completed a road will be built along it. It will not be a public road but will provide a means of crossing the valley when one is needed. With 950,000 cubic yards of material already used in the construction of the dam, it is estimated to be 90 per cent completed.

About 300 men have been working at the project in recent weeks but somewhat fewer will be used during the winter months. The spillway channels are being built and one of the largest Venturi meters in the world is to be placed in the control house to measure the flow of water through the dam. The meter is 96 inches at its throat and weighs 45,000 pounds. Two 84-inch 50,000 pound Dow valves are being installed in the gatehouse.

Governor Rides Symbol of G. O. P.

Governor Saltonstall, titular head of the Republican Party in Massachusetts, last night literally became the "mahout" of one of the huge symbols of the Party at Boston's first winter indoor circus at the Boston Garden.

At the impromptu invitation of Floyd Bell, publicity director of the circus, the Governor climbed the huge pachyderm's back, to the vast amusement of his family and staff, and posed for the photographers. After his elephant ride, the Governor and his party went to their box to watch the performance.

Stock Defendants Plead Not Guilty

Five defendants charged with unlawfully using the mails in the sale of securities and using the mails in a scheme to defraud, with 16 counts charging violation of the Security and Exchange Commission regulations, pleaded not guilty in Federal District Court today.

Bail was set at $2,000 for Nathaniel F. Jones of Boston, Solomon Lipsett of Brookline, Harry R. Coshnear and Lewis R. Jacobs of Boston, and at $5,000, personal, for Albert J. Felty of Wollaston. Joseph M. Lydon of Needham did not appear to plead, as he is serving a sentence in State Prison for the same offense.

The group operated as the Lydon, Diem & Co., investment counselors.

84 Drivers Held Unsafe In Checkup

Eighty-four motorists will suffer immediate suspension of their driving licenses and registrations as the result of the weekend campaign by the State inspectors against drunken driving, Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, announced today.

Other suspensions are expected to be ordered as more reports are made by the registry inspectors who throughout the State stopped cars to check up on drivers. The checkup was one of the periodic surprise examinations.

Thus far 192 complaints have been received by Mr. Goodwin from the metropolitan area. Of these 84 drivers had been drinking, in 90 the operators were speeding or otherwise driving improperly, while in nine cases the drivers were unlicensed and in the remaining three cases the cars were improperly equipped.

Meanwhile, Mr. Goodwin received complaints that the inspectors had tied up traffic by halting long lines of traffic for inspection purposes. Several motorists claimed they were halted for long periods of time waiting for the inspectors to examine each car.

Defending his inspectors Mr. Goodwin said it was not the usual practice to stop long lines. Rather, he said, the inspectors usually pick out cars at random and halt only a number which they can handle readily. In many cases, he said, curious drivers stop to watch operations and thus cause traffic tie-ups.

However, numerous drivers insist the inspectors halted long lines and thus jammed traffic, particularly in metropolitan Boston.

Massachusetts Slum Housing Gets Court's 'Go-Ahead' Sign

Continuance of slum-clearance work with public funds in Massachusetts was assured today when the State Supreme Court, in a unanimous decision, upheld the Constitutionality of the State Housing Authority Law.

"The elimination of slums can be a direct benefit and advantage to all the people and a matter not rapidly approached through private initiative," the Court declared in an opinion written by Justice Stanley E. Qua.

The Court, therefore, dismissed a petition brought by the Allydonn Realty Corporation of Holyoke, and 10 taxpayers of Holyoke to restrain that City from spending money for a housing project.

Go-Ahead Sign

The Supreme Court's opinion was interpreted as giving the "go-ahead" signal to the Holyoke Housing Authority and other authorities set up under the 1938 State law. Legal circles interpreted it as fully upholding the principle of public construction of low-rent housing to replace slum areas.

The Court's opinion, which had been eagerly awaited by public officials, real estate dealers, builders, and slum dwellers, paid tribute to the law which it upheld, saying:

"This statute may well be deemed to rise to the dignity of a public service."

"The statute under which the Housing Authority is established," said the tribunal, in another portion of the decision, "contains findings, in substance, that slums exist in this Commonwealth that tend to increase crime and menace the health and comfort of the inhabitants. These findings are entitled to weight in this Court."

Moving Day

The lace curtains are coming down in houses on the north side of Bunker Hill Street, recently acquired by the City of Boston by right of eminent domain, to add to its 19-acre housing project in Charlestown, where once broad estates sloped down from a ridge between Bunker Hill and Tufts Streets—called Morton—all the way to the Mystic River.

First, "Squa" Sachem, the great Indian queen, deeded the land to Charlestown, back in the days when Charlestown was a separate city; then the Breed family became owners of this particular tract. Following that, it broke up into many separate lots, on which grew up, gradually, the buildings now being razed, to make way for light, airy, modern suites, for Charlestown's low-income families.

The Point, as the City Square section of Charlestown is known, is looking up, even though families that have to move may not like the change. But, as a young mother of three in the second house down, says smilingly:

"It's kind of tough now, having to get out, but maybe it'll be better for everybody in the end."

It isn't easy to find a place to live in Charlestown, apparently. One family on the top floor of one house hasn't found a place yet, and there's just about two weeks left before the deadline on the moving.

There's a landlady in one house who doesn't know where she'll get another. She's had this house two years, and she's put in a lot of improvements. The place does look nice, with clean paint and wall paper, and halls as well kept up as in any modern apartment house.

Perhaps the people who are hardest hit are the neighborhood grocers. Thirty days isn't very long to find a new location, and there was no earlier warning.

In the Charlestown project—an area bounded by four streets; Medford on the north, Decatur on the east, Bunker Hill to the south, and, west, by Polk—some 1,089 families, of, it is expected, five to nine, will have three to six-room suites that are on the type of the Old Harbor Village Housing Project in South Boston—only, says the Boston Housing Authority, at a lower cost—and that will include light, gas, and fuel. The exact price has not yet been definitely determined, but it is not to exceed one-sixth of a family's total income. And those who have had to move out of the area, and who are eligible, are being given preference.

The Boston Housing Authority has set up temporary offices on Vine Street in Charlestown, right by the project. From 12 to 20 come around to make application every day. At that rate, the project will find itself soon with a waiting list like Old Harbor's. People hear about these things, and the word gets around.

On Decatur Street, they're at work now on the superstructure of the houses, up to the second story. Foundations have already been laid back of that, in the part between Medford, Polk, and Bunker Hill Streets. Back of Corey and Vine Streets it's busy, too. Other workmen are on Tufts, and these cold November afternoons fires are kept blazing as the feet stomp and the work passes from hand to hand.

Demolition is going merrily ahead on Monument Street, and even on Bunker Hill Street, some of the windows and many of the window frames have been removed.

Letters From Germany Received in Concord

CONCORD, Mass. (AP)—A number of letters, ostensibly from Germany and containing the Oct. 24 Danzig speech of Germon Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop, have been receiv 1 here by professional and business men.

In all instances the letters bore correct names and addresses of individuals receiving the letters.

Babson 'Defines' School Official

Roger W. Babson, business analyst, defined today his specifications for an "efficient" member of a school committee, following the "argument" with the New England school superintendents last week.

He urged a school committee member be a man of high character, setting an example of qualifications essential to a citizen of high standing for pupil, teacher, and superintendent to follow.

School committeemen, Mr. Babson told the Business and Professional Women's Club at a Hotel Statler luncheon, should set an example of using public libraries and especially of reading biographies of truly great men.

"Battleships and airplanes will not save America," he said.

11 Defendants In Lottery Case Plead Guilty

With 119 counts against each defendant, total fines of $11,000,000 or individual jail terms of 586 years each could be imposed on 11 men who pleaded guilty today to lottery charges in Federal District Court. The men pleaded guilty to conspiracy to transport lottery matter in interstate commerce, depositing lottery matter with common carriers in interstate commerce and causing lottery matter to be received in interstate commerce.

The pleading today brings to 42 a total of 46 defendants arraigned in a Nation-wide case that has been prosecuted by the Federal authorities. The lottery allegedly was to obtain funds for a Will Rogers Memorial Hospital.

The men pleading guilty to all three indictments were Henry C. Peters of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Vernon C. Tobias of Fremont, Ohio; Armand Lizotte of Putnam, Conn. Cliff Margolis, Canton, Ohio; John F. Minteer, Ellwood City, Pa.; Herbert V. Nelly and Ford J. Rogerin of Pittsburgh; William E. Baker of Indianapolis, Ind.; Paul E. Johnson and Lee Shapiro of Pittsburgh, and William Thoma of Cleveland, Ohio.

Harvard and Radcliffe In Concert Tomorrow

The Harvard and Radcliffe orchestras and the Radcliffe Choral Society will give a free, public concert tomorrow evening at 8:30 o'clock in the Harvard Music Building. Selections from Handel, and French, English and Russian folk songs will be featured by the choral society. The orchestra will give prominence to works by Purcell, Beethoven and Bach.

Teacher Cut In City Schools Meets Protest

More than 200 parents, public officials, representatives of civic groups and others beseiged the regular meeting of the Boston School Committee last night to protest the Committee's action Nov. 9 in directing Superintendent Arthur L. Gould to consolidate certain primary classes in order to eliminate 30 temporary and substitute teachers.

State Representative Morris Kritzman of Dorchester, who introduced the 14 speakers, termed the Committee's action "bogus economy," and declared that most cities have smaller classes than Boston. Several mothers complained that their children are having to undergo physical discomfort in school rooms where it was said there are not enough desks to go around.

Most of the speakers contended that "no teacher can adequately handle 50 pupils." A petition signed by 1,732 persons demanding that the Committee reconsider its action was presented. Interested persons in West Roxbury, Jamaica Plain, South Boston and Dorchester have sought to deluge the Committee with letters of protest during the last few days, it was understood.

Chairman Henry J. Smith of the Committee explained that the Committee decided to drop the teachers because they were in excess of the established quota, and not merely to save money. The student enrollment in the primary grades this year is 4,517 under last year's, he said.

Those who spoke included Joseph J. Gottlieb, City Councilor-elect from Dorchester; Charles Brooks, President of the South Boston Citizens' Association; Abner Messenger of Mattapan; Mrs. Rose Norwood of the Women's Trade Union League, who declared that the children are "herded into the rooms like animals."

Also among the speakers were Miss Grace Lonegan of the American Federation of Teachers; Mrs. Mary Lewis of the Child Study Association; Mrs. Sarah Dubro of Dorchester; Mrs. D. Sullivan of West Roxbury; H. J. Kriedel of Jamaica Plain; Alexander Karanakas of the Citizen's Union; Joseph Stephanie of the Hotel Workers Union; Charles Wilson of the Massachusetts Youth Council; and Mrs. Theresa Cadarette of Jamaica Plain.

The Committee took no action because two members, Joseph C. White and Frederick R. Sullivan, new sheriff of Suffolk County, were not present. Discussion of the subject in conference previous to the public meeting was marked by a clash between Chairman Smith and Committeeman Dr. Patrick J. Foley. The original vote on the action was 3 to 2, with Dr. Foley and Committeeman Joseph Lee dissenting.

Hartford Utility Opposes Control

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP)—The Hartford Electric Light Company of Hartford, Conn., presented a detailed description of its operations to a Federal Power Commission examiner today in support of the concern's contention it was not subject to Commission jurisdiction.

Samuel Ferguson, President of Hartford Electric and the Connecticut Power Company, supported Hartford Electric's denial that it owned and operated facilities for transportation of electricity in interstate commerce or sold electricity at wholesale in interstate commerce.

He described formation of the Connecticut Valley Power Exchange, to provide cheaper power for its members. Hartford Electric was not a member of the Exchange, he said, but sold power to Connecticut Power Company which participates in the Exchange.

Dangers Seen In Suppression Of U. S. Ideas

Hays cites threats to liberty in indefinite laws and government 'inquisitions.'

The greatest threat to American liberty is not the propaganda of Nazis and Communists, but the passage of indefinite laws and the establishment of inquisitorial Government commissions, Arthur Garfield Hays, Counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union, asserted today at the luncheon session of the School of Politics conducted by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters in co-operation with Boston University.

Mr. Hayes shared the speaker's platform with Gaspar Bacon, former Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts and now Assistant Professor of Government and United States Citizenship at Boston University. In the morning session of the school Hadely Cantril, Associate Editor of Public Opinion Quarterly, spoke on propaganda and the effects it is having in the European war.

Declaring that in trying to combat dictatorship, the nation might embrace it, Mr. Hays said:

"The dictatorship idea is more dangerous than any dictator. When we follow the totalitarian methods of suppressing thoughts we don't like—suppressing the Nazis and the Communists, for instance—we are to that extent overthrowing democracy on the pretense that we are trying to maintain it."

Assails Dies Committee

Citing the Dies Committee as a "chief evil" in stirring up anti-Americanism which ultimately results in the passing of suppression laws that are un-American in themselves, Mr. Hays said: "We don't need any such laws. America is a wide and variegated country where everyone believes in freedom. We are not afraid of ideas."

Mr. Hays pointed out that making so much of the Communist activities plays right into their hands. "We are making them important," Mr. Hays declared, "by giving them so much attention. They eat up all of the publicity given to them. This country is not in danger of becoming Communistic because America's ideals are contrary to those employed by Communists."

Mr. Hays said that in New York last year—a center for Communists—they were taken off the ballots because they could not poll enough votes.

Freedom of Speech

Mr. Bacon said that the cause of freedom of speech is primarily in the custody of the people of the United States, exercised through their representatives in legislature, and, more specifically, entrusted to juries impanelled to try alleged infractions thereof. And the courts will hesitate to interfere with such conclusions of fact unless, upon the record, juries or lower courts have palpably tortured the evidence or exceeded their authority, he said.

"In the event of another war," he said, "there may again arise a conflict between the search for truth and the public safety, a conflict between those who see present danger to the public safety from irresponsible and hostile utterances calculated to impede the effective conduct of the war, and those who would preserve at all costs the right to free speech. The true principle would seem to be that such utterances should be unrestricted by censorship or by punishment unless they are clearly liable to cause direct and present interference with the war operations of the Government, and that willful and intentional interference with such operations may be inferred from the time, place and circumstances of the act of utterance.

"The responsibility of preserving our institutions rests primarily with the people themselves. Juries will be apt to reflect the prevailing public opinion. If juries convict, their judgment is likely to represent that of reasonable men based upon conditions then existing. The Supreme Court can strive to interpret words in the light of contemporaneous circumstances, but it cannot guarantee toleration." Mr. Justice Frankfurter has said, "Only a persistent, positive translation of the liberal faith into the thoughts and acts of the community is the real reliance against the unabated temptation to straitjacket the human mind."

No Snow Shovels For This Flurry

Despite snow flurries which the Boston Weather Bureau predicted would continue all day there will be no need for automobile skid chains and snow shovels as the precipitation will scarcely be traceable when evening comes.

Generally cloudy weather is forecast for tonight and tomorrow, with rising temperatures Wednesday. The lowest temperature tonight will be around 30 degrees. In northern New England, however, the mercury is expected to drop to the lower twenties.

The atmospheric disturbance which passed up the coast this morning moved northeast of Hatteras, indicating that it will head out to sea. Cold north and northeast winds continue to flow over the area.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 12

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Tobacco Road," by Jack Kirkland. With Charles Timbin as Jeeter. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Copley—
"Pygmalion," by Bernard Shaw. With Erford Gage and Vola Blakely. 8:30. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Shubert—
"Du Barry Was a Lady," by B. G. De Sylva. Featuring Bert Lahr and Ethel Merman. Music by Cole Porter. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Colonial—
"Key Largo," by Maxwell Anderson. Starring Paul Muni. Settings by Jo Mielziner. Presented by the Playwrights' Company. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Movies

University—
Myrna Loy and Tyrone Power in "The Rains Came." 1; 6:10, 9:25. Also "Hawaiian Nights," with Johnny Downs. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

State and Orpheum—
"Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," featuring James Stewart and Jean Arthur. Orpheum: 10:55 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:40. State 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 9:45. Also "Five Little Peppers," Orpheum: 9:50 a. m. 1:25, 5, 8:35. State: 1:50, 5:15, 8:40.

Scollay and Modern—
"Jamaica Inn," featuring Charles Laughton. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:35. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Pack Up Your Troubles," with Jane Withers and the Ritz Bros. Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15. Modern: 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:20.

Uptown—
"Nurse Edith Cavell," with Herbert Wilcox and Anna Neagle. 1:10, 4:45, 8:25. Also "Honeymoon in Bali," with Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. 2:55, 6:30, 10:05.

Fine Arts—
"The Mill on the Floss," starring Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40. Also "Hockey Champ." 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Exeter—
"Here I Am a Stranger," with Richard Greene, Richard Dix, and Brenda Joyce. 2, 5, 8. Also "Fifth Avenue Girl," featuring Ginger Rogers. 3:20, 6:20, 9:20.

Coolidge Corner—
"Here I am a Stranger" with Richard Greene, Richard Dix and Brenda Joyce. 2, 5:05, 8:15. Also "Hollywood Cavalcade," with Don Ameche and Alice Faye. 3:30, 6:40, 9:50.

Tremont—
"Union Pacific," with Joel McCrea and Barbara Stanwyck. Also "Pygmalion," with Leslie Howard and Wendy Hiller. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Metropolitan—
"Disputed Passage," with Dorothy Lamour, Akim Tamiroff and John Howard. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Hero for a Day," with Anita Louise and Dick Foran. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—
Deanna Durbin in "First Love." 10:15 a. m., 1:10, 4:10, 7:05, 10. Also "Meet Doctor Christian," with Jean Hersholt. 11:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:35.

Repertory—
"Five Came Back," with Chester Morris, Wendy Barrie and Lucille Ball. Also "Rose of Washington Square," with Al Jolson and Alice Faye. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Normandie—
"$1,000 a Touchdown," with Joe E. Brown. Also "Lady of the Tropics," starring Hedy Lamarr.

South Station Theater—
"Think First." "Smithsonian Institute." "The U. S. Navy Servicing Its Fleet." "Color Travelogue of Peru." Latest newsreels and other shorts.

Fenway and Paramount—
"The Cat and the Canary," with Paulette Goddard and Bob Hope. Fenway: 2:25, 5:05, 7:45, 10:20. Paramount: 9, 11:35 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:10, 9:45. Also "Heaven With a Barbed Wire Fence," featuring Jean Rogers and Raymond Walburn. Fenway: 1:10, 3:50, 6:25, 9:05. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 12:55, 3:30, 6:05, 8:35.

Trans-Lux—
"Murder Man," with Virginia Bruce and Lionel Atwill. 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:15, 10. Also "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," with Basil Rathbone. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3, 5:50, 8:35.

Brookline Village—
"Big Town Czar." 2, 5:05, 8:05. Also "The Old Maid," starring Bette Davis and Miriam Hopkins. 3:30, 6:40, 9:35.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Mutiny on the Blackhawk," with Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 9:35 a. m., 12:15, 2:45, 5:15, 7:45, 10:15. Also "Daughters of the Tong," 10:55 a. m., 1:30, 4, 6:30, 9.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by Teresa Calamara, pianist. 8:15.

Brown Hall, New England Conservatory—
Recital by Donald Robert Currier, pianist. 8:15.

Germanic Museum—
Sonata recital by Wolfe Wolfinson, violinist, and Felix Fox, pianist. Given under the auspices of the Cambridge Musical Club. 8:30.

Longy School of Music, 1 Follen Street, Cambridge—
Open House concert. Sophie Jacynowicz, Elmer Schoettle, Kenneth Hieber, David Bacon, pianists. 8:15. (Open to the public).

Other Events

Y. W. C. A., 410 Stuart Street—
Kendric Marshall, instructor in government at Harvard College, will address the Youth Group of the League of Nations Association. Subject: "How We Lost the Peace, 1919-1939." 7:30.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Chinese Art by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Dever Seen Opposing Lodge For U. S. Senate Seat in 1940

Up and Down Beacon Hill

"1940 is my year—and don't forget it!"

Thus does Paul A. Dever, Democratic Attorney General, dismiss rumors that gubernatorial honors no longer constitute an unavoidable magnet in 1940.

The report had been riding around the State House with considerable speed, with several fairly strong reasons being voiced for the supposed shift in the Attorney General's political plans.

Not the least of these reasons is that Mr. Dever is aiming for a seat in the United States Senate and wishes to avoid any move which will jeopardize his chances for Washington service. This reason has as a supporting basis the probability of a Dever senatorial bid against Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R), of Massachusetts, in 1942 when the latter must stand for re-election. As Senator Lodge has been regarded as the brightest young star in the Massachusetts Republican political sky so has Mr. Dever been in the Democratic firmament.

Coupled with the Dever ambitions, the report said, is the fear that because of present financial conditions of the State and the various problems to be faced by Governors in the next 10 years, all Massachusetts chief executives will be one-term Governors for the next decade.

If, because of a single term as Governor, Mr. Dever became unpopular, his Senatorial plans would be tossed upon the political scrap pile and a career, which many have considered promising, would be halted at least temporarily.

Nor has the possibility of a vivid Democratic gubernatorial primary been considered to Mr. Dever's liking.

Despite the recent harmony meeting among Bay State Democratic leaders, the report still persists that former Gov. James M. Curley will be a candidate for Governor in the 1940 Democratic primary. Men close to the former Governor insist Mr. Curley is still annoyed that Dever supporters obviously cut him in the 1938 Governor's fight and that Mr. Curley is, therefore, ready to exercise political reprisal upon Mr. Dever in 1940, by waging a blistering anti-Dever campaign in the primary.

Were Charles F. Hurley, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's immediate predecessor, to attempt a comeback in 1940, as has been frequently predicted, the Democratic primary might turn into a free-for-all which possibly would result in a Republican election feast in November.

Yet, some Democratic leaders are ready to go to any lengths to avoid a "dog-fight" in the primary so that the Democratic election chances for November, 1940, will be at a peak.

Despite Mr. Dever's sharp denial of these rumors and his insistence that he will make the fight "whether I am licked by 500,000 votes or victor by that many," political observers will be watching for any signs of a shift.

Edgar M. Mills

Added Efficiency for 'Gas' Is Declared Close at Hand

Motors and Motorways

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Motorists who now get 10 miles to the gasoline gallon will get 15 and those who now get 15 will be able to drive 20 miles on a gallon when experiments to increase the quality of fuels are completed, according to Dr. Graham Edgar, Vice-President of the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, today.

Stopping in Boston for a few hours on his way to New York from the annual dinner of the Institute of Petroleum at Chicago, Dr. Edgar denied current arguments that the gasoline motor of today has reached the peak of its high compression ratio and hence cannot utilize better fuels when and if the research laboratories are able to improve them.

"It is possible," he said, "that in the future, as in the past, the main trend will be to take advantage of increasing fuel quality by increasing engine compression ratio and while this trend cannot be followed indefinitely, it can be pursued much farther than in the past."

Supercharging, he added, generally applied so far only to aircraft, opens another field of opportunity in automobile channels for utilizing fuels of higher anti-knock qualities. No matter what is said by investigators in Washington, he pointed out, "the automotive engine is fully capable of utilizing the best fuels that refiners can make available," although he hesitated to name what that fuel would be.

While little has been done in supercharging the automobile engine, Dr. Edgar believed that this development would soon become widely used to deliver the maximum horsepower. Tests with an eight-cylinder engine have indicated, he explained, that supercharging developed nearly twice the horsepower of the same engine without a charger.

* * *

How to Save 'Gas'

Due to the exigencies of war—gasoline is being rationed out in Ireland as well as other British possessions, including Canada—motorists of these places gave particular attention to economy suggestions in the use of petrol made by E. J. Mecredy, Secretary of the Royal Automobile Club, recently.

Mr. Mecredy recommended that motorists drive in such a way that brakes need not be applied on curves which dissipates power and wastes fuel. He also stated that "rapid acceleration burns up gasoline, so do dirty spark plugs, gas pipe leaks, inefficient carburetion, faulty ignition, low-gear operations and thin oil."

The chief cause of fuel waste, he said, is the wearing down or wrong adjustment of the carburetor float chamber needle.

* * *

New York Rides

Metropolitan New York is the scene of the most ambitious program for traffic relief undertaken in any United States city, with construction progressing rapidly on a 33-mile-long Belt Parkway that will shortly surround all of the five boroughs, according to the Portland Cement Association today.

The express highway will be multi-lane concrete with opposing traffic separated by center divisional strips. That the new highway will fulfill a definite traffic need is indicated by the volume of 6,000,000 vehicles a year now being carried over the Bronx-Whitestone Bridge, one of the first completed links in the Belt Parkway.

It is common gossip among motorists at this time that highway users can now travel from Westport, Conn., to lower Manhattan without having to stop at a single street intersection or traffic light, a distance of some 50 to 60 miles. While other cities still talk about "highways of the future" New York keeps on building them, according to the Association.

* * *

Ready for Winter?

Modern anti-freeze solutions will no longer boil over, will withstand the coldest weather, have anti-rust characteristics and can be put into radiators at any time without any evaporation, according to officials of the Du Pont Company. Motorists are now being advised to keep anti-freeze solutions in the cooling system as a deterrent to rust throughout the year.

The experts say that to assure winter protection the motorist, before putting in anti-freeze solutions, should flush out the radiator, and use a cleaner if necessary; be sure there are no leaks in the hose, tighten pump packings, and make sure cylinder head is tight. Then check radiator at regular intervals to assure proper protection.

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How Weaving Is Done

By a Staff Photographer

Craftsmanship Shown in Boston Display

Miss Myra L. Davis, chairman of the Weavers' Guild Exhibit, which opened today at the Redmond Galleries, 15 Fayette Street, demonstrates use of the hand loom. The exhibit closes Nov. 22.

Tobin Starts To Work Early On City Budget

The business of getting out the Boston City Budget requires a business-like approach, according to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, who announced today his intention of holding conferences with department heads in December and of submitting the annual budget to the City Council in January for an early enactment.

Usually a dummy budget is submitted to the Council by the Mayor before Jan. 30 to fulfill the requirements of the law. But this year, the regular budget will be in by that time ready for Council action early in February, if the Mayor's present plans are followed through. The possibility of budget reductions were hinted at by the City's chief executive.

Ex-Kaiser's Boat Coming to Boston

The schooner yacht Alderbaran, built for the former German Kaiser in 1902, will be brought to Boston and Gloucester, Mass., for voyaging in New England waters, it was announced at T Wharf in Boston today by Capt. Sterling Hayden.

He and associates have purchased the 161-foot vessel from Francis Taylor of Newport, R. I., and plan to sail it to Boston within the next few weeks from Panama.

Captain Hayden said he would leave for Panama as soon as he could get a crew together to sail the schooner to T Wharf, which will be his headquarters while getting ready for more ambitious voyaging. He hopes to return by Christmas.

Dr. Speare Named To Age Law Study

Dr. Frank Palmer Speare, founder and first President of Northeastern University, was appointed a member of the special commission to study liberalization and administration of the old age assistance law today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. He succeeds James Jackson, who has resigned.

Dr. Speare is planning to retire as President of the University at the end of the present session.

He established numerous educational institutions, culminating in the founding of Northeastern College in 1916, the name of which became Northeastern University in 1923.

How a Governor Phrases a 'No'

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today exhibited the type of taetfulness of which diplomats are made when he refused to support Andrew J. "Bossy" Gillis who is seeking a fourth term as Mayor of Newburyport.

"I have plenty of problems of my own, without mixing in city elections at this time," the Governor said, in reply to Mr. Gillis' request for support—"as one Republican to another."

Mr. Gillis is running against Mayor James F. Carens, Democrat, who unseated him, in Newburyport's nonpartisan election, Dec. 5.

Early American Music Is Subject of Lecture

Dr. Carleton Sprague Smith, President of the American Musicological Society and head of the Department of Music at the New York Public Library, will speak on Early American Music at the Cambridge School, Kendall Green, on Friday, Nov. 24, at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of the Parents' Association.

Dr. Smith's talk on the growth of music in America is a result of his interest in furnishing modern American music with a background as important as a knowledge of Colonial architecture or the history of Massachusetts.

Weaving With Rich Colors

Soft pastels and bright warm colors give a radiance to wool at the Weavers' Guild exhibit, which opened this noon at the Redmond Galleries, 15 Fayette Street, and will continue through tomorrow. The Guild has 130 members from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

A special display of tapestries, some of them transparent, by Mrs. Else Böckmann, who received her training in Norway, and another of the work of Emily N. Goodwin of Brooklyn, which includes French Gobelin tapestry, are featured this year.

Every room in the house has been thought of by the Weavers, and there is something for every member of the family. All work shown is, of course, hand-woven. There are rugs for every room, and guest towels, baby blankets, scarves, pincushions, kitchen sets, ties, belts, bags, even bookmarks.

Hand-woven curtains in heavy, nubby wool, or sheer squares, make up attractively. The shawls of the Dedham weavers deserve special note. Then, too, there is some of the new Spanish work recently taken up by the Guild. One scarf and bag to match are particularly artistic.

Many of the dyes are made from birch leaves, moss, lichens, barks, roots, and other vegetable substances, according to Mrs. Böckmann, and it is these that give the soft color, out of the harmony of nature.

Miss Myra L. Davis is in charge of the exhibit.

Boston Imports Continue Gain

Imports at the Port of Boston continue to gain week by week over figures of a year ago, it was disclosed today by statistics prepared for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs at Boston.

The volume of merchandise imported for warehouse, until such time as needed, is significantly large as manufacturers pile up raw material where it is within reach. This class of imports does not pay duty until withdrawn from warehouse.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week ending Nov. 18, 1939	Year Ago
Imports for Consumption	$2,586,912	$2,446,506
Imports for Warehouses	1,765,319	419,091
Withdrawn from Warehouse for Consumption	565,814	422,983
Duties Collected	518,440	506,450
Wool Imports (lbs.)	2,108,183	1,398,724
	Fiscal Year July 1,to Nov. 18	Year Ago
Wool Imports (lbs.)	25,461,755	15,783,387
Duties collected	$10,514,206	$8,458,166

Lawrence Pay Rise

LAWRENCE, Mass., Nov. 21 (AP)—Two Lawrence concerns—the rayon division of the Pacific Mills and the Bolt Rubber Company—announced wage boosts today of 7 and 10 per cent, respectively. The Pacific Mill employs about 500 and the bolt factory 800. The increases were effective as of Nov. 6 and 13, respectively.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Dramatic sketch	Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Midstream": sketch	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30	Drama; music	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Frank Ryan's talk	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Forecasts; news	"Football Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30	Jay Wesley	"Dinner Dance"	"Musical Rendezvous"	"News Reporter"	Sport reports
6:45	"Today in Europe"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports reports	"Silent People"
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Jean Harper, songs
7:15	Jimmy Fidler	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Elliott Roosevelt	"Five Star News"
7:30	Helen Menken in	"Name Three": Fred	Dramatized news	"Curtain Calls"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	"Second Husband"	Cole's Quiz	"Dance Time"	Government talk	"A Song Is Born"
8:00	"Big Town": with	"The Aldrich Family,"	Johnny Green's Orch.;	Vivian Della Chiesa;	Military Digest
8:15	Edw. G. Robinson	with Ezra Stone;	dramatic sketch	Antonini's Orchestra	Al Booris's Orch.
8:30	"Tuesday Night	"Information, Please";	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace	Morton Gould's Orches-	Leo Mack's Orchestra;
8:45	Party": war news	questions and answers	Heidt's Orchestra	tra; soloist	WMEX Camera Club
9:00	"We, the People"	"Little Ol' Hollywood":	Frank Crumit; Julia	Raymond Gram Swing	Variety Hour, Jan An-
9:15	"We, the People"	variety	Sanderson; quiz	Glen Miller's Orch.	tonio, director
9:30	Bob Crosby and his	"Meet Mr. Weeks": with	"Fibber McGee and	News Service	Variety Hour, Jan An-
9:45	orchestra; soloists	Helen Howe, satirist	Molly": music	Third period, Bruins-	tonio, director
10:00	Sammy Kaye's Or.	"Gene and Glenn"	Bob Hope; Judy Gar-	Canadiens hockey	News Service
10:15	Sammy Kaye's Or.	"Stardust," talk	land; orchestra	game, Frank Ryan	Dance Parade
10:30	Sports; news	Fenton Brothers' Orch.	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Toronto Symphony Or-	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45	Talk; weather	Fenton Brothers' Orch.	house": drama; music	chestra Concert	Dance Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	"Americanism," Rep.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	"Masterworks on	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Martin Dies, Texas	Al Booris' Orchestra
11:30	the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Blue Barron's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Dance music
11:45	P. Whiteman's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Blue Barron's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	News Service

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Red River Dave"	'Young America Speaks'	
8:00	Today in Europe	"Breakfast in Bedlam":	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star Salute"
8:15	"Caroline Cabot"	music; comedy	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Five Star Salute"
8:30	Interview; music	"Breakfast in Bedlam"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Al Rawley and His Wild
8:45	Greenfield Choir	music; comedy	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	Azaleas
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	Walter Kidder, songs	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Piano Lessons"
9:15	American School of	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30	the Air	"Harvey and Dell"	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Julia Blake": sketch	"Concert Miniatures"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	"Kitty Kelly": sk.	Thunder Over Paradise;	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Right to Happiness"	"John's Other Wife"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"Midstream": sketch	"The Woman in White"	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Lanny Ross, songs	Mildred Carlson, talk	"David Harum": sketch	Ruth Moss, interviews	Angus Ross, songs
11:15	"Brenda Curtis"	Rakov's Orchestra	"Road of Life": drama	"Buckeye Four": songs	Concert pianist
11:30	'Big Sister": sketch	Jack Berch's Boys	"Against the Storm"	Musical calisthenics	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Dr. William L. Stidger	"The Guiding Light"	"Homemakers' Forum"	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; talk; "Checker-	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Girl Marries"	board Time"; stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	Italian music program	Sport comment
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Glee Club;	"Meet Miss Julis"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	chorus; band	News Service	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	"Don Artiste," pianist	"The Happy Gang"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"This Day Is Ours"	News; weather	Marjorie Mills, house-	The Manhatters; music	Organ recital
1:45	"Road of Life"	"Concert Hall"	hold talk	"Cafe Continental"	"Sing Song Time"
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Music for the Young"	"Betty and Bob"	Sport comment	"Presenting Ramona"
2:15	Dramatic sketch	"Your Neighbor"	"Hawaiian Villagers"	"Hawaiian Villagers"	Western Serenade
2:30	"Your Family"	"Favorite Waltzes";	"Valiant Lady": sketch.	"Scrapbook Stories"	Evelyn Cornett, songs
2:45	"My Son and I"	vocalist; orchestra	Hymns of All Churches	Jimmy Walsh's Orch.	News Service
3:00	"Joyce Gordon"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Interviews	Sport reports
3:15	"Society Girl"	"We Women"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Happy Larry Lawrence.	"Hollywood Hi Jinks"
3:30	News Service	"Melody Time"	Pepper Young's Family	Dick Harding, organist	"Hollywood Hi Jinks"
3:45	N. E. Press Women	News; weather	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	"Gayle Gaylord"	Organ Concert
4:00	Eddie Lee	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Network speaker	Sport reports
4:15	Red Cross program	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": serial	Mischa Borr Ensemble	Sport reports
4:30	Charles Hector's	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Wayne West, songs	"Monarchs of Rhythm"
4:45	Matinee Promen'de	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	Rhythm in Rhyme Time	Musicale
5:00	Dramatic sketch	"Gypsy Caravan"	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	"Gene and Glenn";	"Midstream": sketch	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports
5:30	Drama; music	songs and patter	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Frank Ryan, comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Music; news	"Football Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports comment	Serenaders	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
6:45	Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas; news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	"Harper's Varieties"
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	"Prairie Pals"
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	"I Love a Mystery": sk.	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	News Service
7:30	Burns and Allen:	The Revelers	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Pete Herman's Orchestra
7:45	comedy; music	Bob Evans, sports	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	"Four Tones"
8:00	Al Pearce and His	"Breezing Along";	Jim Ameche; Gail Page	"Life of Clara Barton":	Housing talk
8:15	Gang	Johnny Green's Orch.	in "Society Singer"	drama	Al Booris' Orchestra
8:30	Paul Whiteman's	"Quicksilver": quiz pro-	Red Skelton; Edna Still-	Sonny Burke's Orch	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45	Orch.; war news	gram	well; chorus; orchestra	Sonny Burke's Orch	Dave Ballantine, songs
9:00	Theater: Glenda	Rochester Philharmonic	The New Fred Allen	Recorded speaker	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	Farrell; Franchot	Orchestra	Show: Merry Macs; Al-	Lt. Gen. Hugh A. Drum	cal Album"
9:30	Tone in "Candle-	"Harvey and Dell"	len Art Players; inter-	"Music by Faith"; vo-	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	light"; music	George Harris's Orch.	view; orchestra	calists; orchestra	cal Album"
10:00	"Dr. Christian of	New England Talks It	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	River's End"	Over: "What Can Our	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Sports; news	Democracy Learn From	Kay Kyser's College of	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:45	Music; weather	Europe's Experiences?"	Musical Knowledge	"Romance in Rhythm"	Vido Musso's Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	"Master Works on	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Les Brown's Orchestra	Al Booris' Orchestra
11:30	the Air"	"Music You Want"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	"Monarchs of Rhythm"
11:45	B. Goodman's Or.	"Music You Want"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	News Service

Long Warning To Radio Firm On Its Papers

Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation in Massachuetts, testified today at a hearing before a trial examiner of the Federal Communications Commission in Boston that he had notified the Mayflower Corporation, which is seeking a radiocasting license on the frequency now used by WAAB, that he would withdraw his approval of the applicant's papers of incorporation unless he heard from them by Friday.

Commissioner Long was called by Paul D. P. Spearman, former general counsel for the FCC, counsel for John Shepard III, owner of WAAB. He testified that Richard M. Russell, former Mayor of Cambridge and associate counsel with Mr. Spearman, visited him and showed him a transcript of the testimony of Lawrence Flynn, clerk of the Mayflower Corporation.

Mr. Flynn testified, he said, that the corporation had no cash and the only assets were two demand notes for $50,000 each. One was by George R. Dunham of Cambridge, President of the Mayflower Corporation and the other was by John J. McCann of Lowell, treasurer and secretary.

Mr. Long testified the Massachusetts statutes forbid issuance of stock for notes. He said the notes had not been cashed as required by law. James K. Gum, counsel for the corporation, said he had not seen a letter which the Commissioner testified he sent to the corporation yesterday.

Waterman Line Doubles Service

Steamship service between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts will be doubled by one company by the use of vessels formerly in the European service but forced out of trans-Atlantic runs by the Neutrality Act, it was learned today.

Michael L. Kennedy of Boston, New England agent for the Waterman Steamship agency, announced today, that effective Jan. 1, his company will become general Eastern agents for the Arrow Line and will handle all of the line's business at Boston and other Atlantic Coast ports. At the time the change is made the Arrow Line will double the service on the intercoastal run.

Formerly this service was a monthly service, but starting Jan. 1 it will be fortnightly, a change made possible by the allocation of three of Waterman's fleet from the trans-Atlantic service. The entire fleet of 13 Waterman ships is now engaged in neutral trade routes.

Credit Man to Speak

Paul Fielden, Past President of the National Association of Credit Men, will discuss "Modern Credit Procedure" at the third meeting of the Boston Chapter, National Institute of Credit, 1939-40 season, at the University Club tonight.

Vermont Educator Sees Need Of Systematic Guidance Plan

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 21—Need for a systematic guidance program in Vermont elementary schools is shown in a study just completed by Ralph E. Noble, State Supervisor of Secondary Education. Some of the reasons he puts forward include "problems of individual differences, complexity of our curricular offerings and new concepts of democracy in education."

The Vermont educator pointed out in his report that no guidance program in the elementary school can justify its existence unless it provides for an effective follow-up policy for all problem pupils. In answering the question why the need for guidance, Mr. Noble declared, "It all adds up to a tremendous increase in the school's responsibility to childhood."

"Regardless," he says, "whether or not the school has sought this responsibility, or has been forced to assume it as a residual social institution, it has increased responsibility."

He defined "guidance" as "a process in the development of the individual child and not an event. It may extend from the early elementary grades far into the occupational experience of the individual."

* * *

Although the State has been interested in the sudden development at the State prison in Windsor which, last week, saw the resignation of Warden Martin K. Judd and the appointment of a successor, a check-up among officials most concerned indicates there was nothing unusual in connection with the changes made.

In the appointment of Lawrence F. McGovern, a former Vermonter and more recently an employee of the Federal penitentiary at Lewisburg, Va., as warden, an experienced penologist has been obtained to direct affairs at Vermont's chief correctional institution.

Laundry Insurance Fee Is Probed

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 21 (AP)—The State Insurance Department announced today it was investigating complaints that laundries, dry cleaners and furriers were charging customers a definite sum for insurance.

John C. Blackall, the State Insurance Commissioner, said it was of no interest to his department if a merchant wished to insure his property or the property of others in his custody, assuming "he pays the premiums out of the gross costs to him."

"But," Mr. Blackall added, "if a merchant charges a definite amount of money for a service and then a definite amount to pay for the insurance on the goods while in his custody, the person who received that payment should be licensed as an insurance agent."

The matter was called to the Department's attention for the first time 10 days ago, the Commissioner said, when a woman reported loss of articles which she had left with a dry cleaner who went out of business. She said she had paid "insurance" on the garment but found the company had no insurance coverage when she presented her claim.

Survey Body's Pay Again Held Up

A payless pay day loomed for members of the Municipal Survey Committee following decision by the Boston City Council to table, for the second time in five months, an order for appropriation of $25,000 to continue the work of the Committee, which for the past 18 months has sought ways to economize in City running expenses.

The Council adjourned for two weeks. The Survey Committee has funds of $450 to meet its pay roll of $550 every two weeks.

During debate in executive session some councilors contended that if the Survey Committee did only the work which Leo T. Foster, Director, described to them, it wasn't worth continuing. When some members asked for more time to look into the activities of the Committee, the Council decided, 14 to 3, to table the order for the present. Mayor Tobin is known to favor the continuance of the Committee.

The Council approved transfers of funds totalling $87,550 to begin work on a new dormitory to house 270 Long Island inmates. The men are now living in buildings leased from the Federal Government, which now asks their return for military purposes. The new building is scheduled to cost $235,000.

Donation Places For Red Cross

How to make a contribution to the American Red Cross, if a solicitor in the organization's annual campaign has not yet called, was described today by Lawrence Coolidge, Roll Call Chairman for the Boston Metropolitan Chapter.

Enrollments, Mr. Coolidge said, may be made through any one of the following channels:

1. By sending the contribution to American Red Cross headquarters, 17 Gloucester Street, Boston, through the mail.

2. By personal call or by mail to your own bank in Boston or in the community in which you reside.

3. By personal call at 17 Gloucester Street or at 90 Federal Street, the downtown headquarters of the Red Cross, or at any one of the various booths in the city. These booths are located at the Boston Post Office, the North and South railroad stations, Lafayette Mall, Boston Common, the Copley-Plaza, the Statler, the Ritz Carlton, the Somerset, the Parker House, the Bradford, the Boston City hospital, Massachusetts General hospital and Beth Israel hospital.

Job Test Centers Planned by R. I.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 21—Anticipating throngs of applicants for State jobs under protection of the Civil Service Law which becomes operative Jan. 1, the State Department of Civil Service announces plans for the setting up of centers in the various parts of the State where tests may be taken for the positions which will have the most seekers. The select position applicants will be given the examinations in the Providence headquarters of the department.

Director Maxwell A. DeVoe explained the action of not supplying sample examinations by saying, "We have had numerous inquiries from persons wanting sample examinations. We will distribute no such sample examinations. It has proven often that even though sample examination papers may be several years old, distribution of them leads to the accusation that persons taking the tests had access to the examiniation material beforehand. I want to avoid this entirely."

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p.m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."

7:00 p.m.—Czechoslovak Goodwill program.

7:30 p.m.—Harvard University series: "The Stuff of Poetry." Prof. John L. Lowes.

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:15 p.m.—For Latin American listeners: Symphonic music; news in Spanish.

10:00 p.m.—"Elements of Aviation." Capt. Hilding Carlson: "The Airplane, Type and Characteristics."

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00	WRUL	6.04mc
11:00	WRUL	11.73mc
For Wednesday, Nov. 22		
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
Shortwave		
3:30	WRUL	11.79mc

Today on Short Waves

Moscow—7 p.m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—7 p.m.—Military March. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

London—7:15 p.m.—"Background to the News." GSF, 15.14 meg., 19.8 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSB, 9.51 meg., 31.5 m.

Rome—7:30 p.m.—News in English: Tuesday Symphonies; "More notes on the 1942 Exposition." 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.

Madrid—8:25 p.m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.

Caracas—8:30 p.m. — Jose Betancourt, singer. YV5RC, 5.9 meg., 51.7 m.

Eindhoven—8:45 p.m.—"Happy Program." PCJ, 9.59 meg., 31.2 m.

Paris—9:15 p.m.—Music and Sketches. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

Paris—10:30 p.m.—News. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

London—11:30 p.m.—To be announced. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Baldwin Claims 32,000 Find Jobs

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 21 (AP)—Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin told residents of the State last night that unemployment had been reduced by 32,000 since he took office last January and that "Connecticut is leading the way forward in this land of ours to sound recovery, to jobs, to real employment."

The Republican Chief Executive resumed his weekly radio broadcasts from his office in the Capitol, saying that the unemployment list of the State Employment Service had dropped from 110,543 the first of the year to 78,336 at the present time.

"Thirty-two thousand jobs," he said, "real jobs for the unemployed, and how many more jobs for people who, because business is picking up, haven't found it necessary to register, even, as unemployed, we don't know.

"All we do know is, that's only the beginning!"

Manager Proposed For Brookline

A campaign for a Town Manager for Brookline, to promote efficiency, centralize responsibility and co-ordinate the work of various municipal departments, and also to meet a trend of decreasing realty assessments, was urged today by Selectman Richard S. Bower.

He claimed that while the operation of the Town Government was good, there was a paramount need for a Manager upon whom responsibility for various town functions could be fixed. Because of the stagger system of electing Selectmen, voters are not able to change the majority of the Board of five because only two in one year are changed, he said.

Shaw Revival and 'Tobacco Road'—Kingsley Play in New York

'Pygmalion' at Copley In Capable Production

"Pygmalion" by George Bernard Shaw at the Copley Theater. It sounds like a billing from the lively days when Shaw, Galsworthy, Pinero, and Ibsen were frequently represented on the stage in the Back Bay. But Shaw since then has been discovered by the movies. Within the past year "Pygmalion" has become a highly popular film, with Leslie Howard to decorate the role of Professor Higgins and with Wendy Hiller to emerge from the rags of the flower girl, Eliza, into the charming Miss Doolittle. Alan Gray Holmes and his enterprising stock players have been courageous to produce the play again so soon.

But Shaw and "Pygmalion" bear repetition. Dramatically the play is better constructed than some of the others. Its speech has enough of Shavianisms to be entertaining but not so much as to lose the point of the story in debate. In Professor Higgins, who is stronger on phonetics than on manners, in Colonel Pickering, his confrere in the experiment of transforming the grimy flower girl into a drawing-room ornament by mending her speech, and in Eliza herself the playwright has provided an amusing trio of characters and the nucleus of an interesting situation.

Perhaps it has worn a little thin in spots. The social debut of Eliza does not seem quite so funny now as it did once, though there was abundant laughter last evening. For Shaw, the acts—the play is divided into five of them—seem surprisingly brief. The production, though it is capable, misses some of the polished assurance of characterization and the exactness of timing needed to lend complete zest to the play.

Erford Gage, who has directed once more beside assuming a prominent role, does well by Professor Hillings and so does Vola Blakely as Eliza. If they had not caught all of the possibilities in the characters last evening, probably they will before the week is out. In the opening scene an arrangement to suggest the sounds of a London street tended last night to obscure some of the speeches.

William Phelps is a believable counterpart of Colonel Pickering. Wendell Corey makes much of the elder Doolittle with his dingy appearance and his Shavian quirks. Helen Walker and Jan Miner as a daughter and mother of social consequence, Casey Walters as their escort, and Alice Wiley as the patient housekeeper in the professor's establishment fill their roles satisfactorily.

"Pygmalion" is not the easiest of plays to produce. But it is pleasant to see in the theater again. Even after many repetitions it provides an amusing evening, though a little less full than might have been expected. **E. F. M.**

'Pygmalion'

At the Copley—Play in five acts by George Bernard Shaw, Presented by Alan Gray Holmes, with the following cast:

Clara Hill	Helen Walker
Mrs. Eynsford Hill	Jan Miner
A Bystander	Gabriele Kurth
Freddy Hill	Casey Walters
Eliza Doolittle	Vola Blakely
Colonel Pickering	William Phelps
Another Bystander	John Chartier
The Sarcastic Bystander	Mr. Otis
An Elderly Gentleman	Harry Hanlon
Henry Higgins	Erford Gage
Mrs. Pearce	Alice Wiley
Alfred Doolittle	Wendell Corey
Mrs. Higgins	Katharine Cosgriff
The Maid	Gabriele Kurth

On Boston Stages

At the Copley the current "Pygmalion" is to be followed by "Goodbye Again." Production is announced for next week.

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Another Shaw revival is in prospect. The Straw Hat Theater in Cambridge is announcing a production of "The Devil's Disciple" to open in Brattle Hall on Thanksgiving eve and to continue through Thursday and Friday. The cast will be headed by Albert Woll, and will include Janice Miner, Clare Holman, Ralph Morrison, and Carleton Spreadbury.

Vandamm Studio

Paul Muni and Uta Hagen
In Maxwell Anderson's play, "Key Largo," now at the Colonial.

'The World We Make'

By John D. Beaufort

New York

Turn Sidney Kingsley loose on a dead end dock, in a steaming basement laundry, or a tenement room, and the world he makes is exciting, violent, sordid. Let him speak through the characters of a slum genre and you will hear dialogue that impinges on the imagination with pungent cobblestone images.

"The World We Make," which opened at the Guild Theater last evening, is at its best not when it is telling a story of how a warped mentality is straightened, but when it merely lets the world's dispossessed relate the thousand little tragedies and comedies which crowd their obscure lives—the laundry workers, the Italian with a flea-bitten dog, the unemployed Pole and his family, the despairing radical, the children making believe that they are in an air raid.

Mr. Kingsley knows and understands these people. He catches not only their rich, racy images, but he also limns the tragedy and sordidness of their disinheritance with a realism that is sometimes terrifying. At its best, "The World We Make" is an illuminated social document.

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Few who visit this underworld will forget the laundry setting which Harry Horner has designed for Mr. Kingsley's second scene. Through atmosphere as well as minute physical detail, Mr. Horner actually makes you smell the soapsuds. It is in this laundry with its bad drainage and dismal conditions that Virginia McKay finds a job after she has escaped from a sanitarium she has been incarcerated in since a motor accident in which her brother was killed, an event which she blames upon, and for which she hates, her parents.

Befriended by one of the workers, John Kohler, Virginia goes to his lodgings for shelter, and remains there. The two fall in love but Virginia refuses to marry John. Gradually, however, the girl regains normality through living among people whose tragedies, struggles, and happiness are shared. Finally, when John's younger brother passes on, Virginia finds her own freedom in the larger need for helping the man she loves.

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Even to one who has not read Millen Brand's "The Outward Room," from which Mr. Kingsley has drawn his drama, it is obvious that the history of Virginia McKay is more suited to novel than to stage treatment. Virginia is, by her own confession, a character in whom all ability to feel emotion has been killed. Yet as Margo plays her—presumably with the approval of Mr. Kingsley as director—she is a violently emotional girl whose shyness is soon overcome by the kindness of young Kohler. Margo interprets with energy and passion a role which seems to suggest rather a slow development from tight suppression to a final release.

Herbert Rudley is thoroughly effective, likable and—until the final scene—understandable as John, but the calmness and compassion which he has shown throughout the play do not prepare us for the sudden turning in upon himself when he is struck by the tragedy of his brother's passing. If the prologue to "The World We Make" is forced and unnatural, the final scene—despite intense playing by both principals—is unconvincing and almost embarrassing.

Tito Vuolo, Joseph Pevney, Kasia Orzazewski, Harold Stone, Thelma Schnee, and Eve March represent brilliantly a group of folk whose windows stare out upon the "El" tracks. Since the scene passes so quickly that identification is impossible, we can only give a general shout of praise all round for the laundry workers

'The World We Make'

Play in a prologue and three acts, by Sidney Kingsley, who adapted it from Millen Brand's novel, "The Outward Room." Settings by Harry Horner. Presented and directed by Mr. Kingsley at the Guild Theater, beginning Monday evening, Nov. 20. With the following cast:

Dr. Schiller	Rudolph Forster
Head Nurse	Louise Huntington
Nurse Regis	Dagmar Hampf
Virginia McKay	Margo
Mrs. McKay	Zolya Talma
Mr. McKay	Carroll Ashburn
First Laundry Truckman	Frank Richards
Second Laundry Truckman	Erwin Edwards
Third Laundry Truckman	Jerome Thor
Modesto	Nick Dennis
Morris, the Marker	Solen Burry
Cora	Bonnie Roberts
Jim Kohler	Joseph Pevney
John Kohler	Herbert Rudley
Louis, the Foreman	Harold Gary
Boss	Albert Vees
Ruth	Ruth Sherrill
Rosebud	Billie Haywood
Pearl	Katherine Murphy
Rocco	Tito Vuolo
Mary	Daga Hammond
Mrs. Zubriski	Kasia Orzaweski
Mr Zubriski	Harold Stone
Anna	Thelma Schnee
Neighbor	Louise Huntington
Renting Agent	Lee Harrett
Sally	Eve March
Danny	Buddy Swan
Janch	Eric Roberts
Al	James O'Rear
Neighbor	Randolph Preston

Ginger Rogers
In "Fifth Avenue Girl," now at the Exeter

Rudolph Forster last night gave a somewhat cold and unsympathetic reading of Dr. Schiller, from whose sanitarium Virginia escapes.

Despite the admitted virtues and its undeniable emotional power, "The World We Make" is a curiously unsatisfying play. If only Mr. Kingsley would retain Mr. Horner's second act setting and write a play about a laundry!

Again 'Tobacco Road'

In its six years, and more, of continuous history "Tobacco Road" has had nine Jeeter Lesters. On its first visit to Boston, in April, 1936, Henry Hull played the part. Last night at the Plymouth it was Charles Timblin.

This much discussed study of "poor white" Georgia share-croppers—with no crops to share—remains essentially the same sordid picture of conditions which are said to be experiencing slight amelioration as a result of the play. But with Mr. Timblin as the shiftless head of the Lester family it takes on a rather less depressing and slightly more humorous atmosphere. After serving as a gunner in the aviation division in the World War, Mr. Timblin went into burlesque and then vaudeville. Being thus well versed in the balance of the comic and the tragic, he gave an interestingly new interpretation of the role.

As his wife Ada, too, Carrie Bridewell—once of the Vienna Royal Opera and the Metropolitan Opera Company—raised that characterization from one in which mere misery preponderated to something of an expression of protecting motherhood in as unsympathetic environment as could well be imagined.

The profanity and plain speaking on subjects usually taboo have been moderated somewhat by prepresentation arrangement with the Boston City Censor. They are not unnecessarily emphasized, but become an essential part of the atmosphere as a whole. **D. M.**

'Tobacco Road'

Plymouth Theater, Boston—"Tobacco Road," a play in three acts by Jack Kirkland, based on a novel by Erskine Caldwell. Presented by Jack Kirkland for two weeks beginning Nov. 20, 1939. First presented Dec. 4, 1933, at the Masque Theater, New York City. The cast:

Dude Lester	Anthony Albert
Ada Lester	Carrie Bridewell
Jeeter Lester	Charles Timblin
Ellie May	Helene LeBerthon
Grandma Lester	Adelyn Woodington
Lov Bensey	Marion Willis
Henry Peabody	Fred Sutton
Sister Bessie Rice	Susan Steell
Pearl	Eva Paul
George Payne	Emil Casper

Hibbard Oils On Exhibition

Through Dec. 2 there will be on view at the Guild of Boston Artists oils by Aldro T. Hibbard.

Resident of Rockport, Mr. Hibbard goes inland in search of fresh subjects. His portrayals of snow scenes have long been familiar to us. Mr. Hibbard has evolved a special pattern. Streams break through snowy or icy banks and flow zigzag across the foreground. Trees, provincial houses, distant hills are dispensed over the surface in a carefully planned pattern. We always feel in looking at Mr. Hibbard's pictures as though he had a predilection for mosaic or stained-glass design.

His recent oils show some departures. He is inclined to get away from the conventions which he established for himself. He goes to Vermont, finds a small village snugly settled among the hills, and paints it. At the Guild there are views of the town of Weston, panoramas of Bondville. It is picturesque material and Mr. Hibbard aims to reveal the modesty of the native architecture against the grandeur of the hills. Many of the scenes were painted in winter; a few show the warm, rich colors of autumn foliage.

One of the most recent canvases is "Sugar House," which shows that some of the time-worn methods of collecting sap still persist. The picture has not the painter's customary marked pattern, for he seems to have been absorbed with the task of accurate recording, so that his canvas remains a documentary picture of an industry which is changing its instruments to conform with modern inventions. **D. A.**

News of the Dance

Frances Hawkins, New York manager for Martha Graham and her Group, Lincoln Kirstein's American Ballet Caravan and Harald Kreutzberg, will present the three in a Christmas Dance Festival Dec. 26-31, at a theater to be announced.

Miss Graham will present her new suite, "Every Soul Is a Circus," with music especially written for it by Paul Nordoff. Erick Hawkins, her partner of "American Document," and Mercier Cunningham, a newcomer from Seattle, and four of the girls in her group, will dance with her in this production, which Miss Hawkins announces as "a satire and quite a departure from anything she (Miss Graham) has ever done." Miss Graham will also present a new group work and new solo at his time.

The American Ballet Caravan, now in its second transcontinental tour, will give the first New York performances of Eugene Loring's "City Portrait" (rehearsed as "Under the El"), with music by Harry Brant, and costumes by Forrest Thayer, Jr.; and Lew Christensen's "Charade" (first announced as "Coming Out Party"), with music arranged from actual sources by Trude Rittman, pianist and musical collaborator of the company, and costumes by Alvin Colt.

Harald Kreutzberg, who with his accompanist, Fritz Wilckens, passports and visas in order, will soon sail from Holland, to fill the engagements in his American tour, will be a program of new solo dances.

Each dancer or dance company will appear on two evenings and one afternoon during the festival. **M. L.**

Mia Slavenska
Appearing with the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo at the Metropolitan Theater, Providence, Saturday evening.

San Carlo Season

Following is the repertory of the San Carlo Opera season at the Boston Opera House:

Thursday evening, Nov. 23, "Aïda." Norina Greco, Lyuba Senderowna, Charlotte Bruno, Aroldo Lindi, Mostyn Thomas, Harold Kravitt, Richard Wentworth. Dances by the San Carlo Ballet. Lydia Arlova, premiere danseuse; Lucien Prideaux, premier danseur.

Friday evening, Nov. 24, "Carmen." Coe Glade, Leola Turner, Charlotte Bruno, Myra Manning, Sydner Rayner, Mostyn Thomas, Harold Kravitt, Richard Wentworth, Francesco Curci. Dances by the San Carlo Ballet.

Saturday matinée, Nov. 25, "Madam Butterfly." Hizi Koyke, Charlotte Bruno, Myra Manning, Frank Perulli, Mario Valle, Francesco Curci, Richard Wentworth, Louis De Cesare.

Saturday evening, Nov. 25, "Lucia de Lammermoor." Lucille Meusel, Myra Manning, Dimitri Onofrei, Ivan Petroff, Harold Kravitt, Francesco Curci. Dances by the San Carlo Ballet.

Sunday matinée, Nov. 26, "La Bohème" (benefit performance). Bianca Saroya, Leola Turner, Sydney Rayner, Mario Valle, Harold Kravitt, Stefan Kozakevich, Richard Wentworth.

Monday evening, Nov. 27, "La Traviata." Lucille Meusel, Charlotte Bruno, Myra Manning, Frank Perulli, Ivan Petroff, Francesco Curci, Louis De Cesare. Incidental dances by the San Carlo Ballet.

Tuesday evening, Nov. 28, "Faust" (in French). Leola Turner, Charlotte Bruno, Myra Manning, Sydney Rayner, Mostyn Thomas, Harold Kravitt. Incidental dances by the San Carlo Ballet.

Wednesday evening, Nov. 29, "Rigoletto." Lucille Meusel, Charlotte Bruno, Myra Manning, Dimitri Onofrei, Ivan Petroff, Harold Kravitt, Francesco Curci, Richard Wentworth. Incidental dances by the San Carlo Ballet.

Thursday matinée, Nov. 30 (Thanksgiving at 3), "Hansel and Gretel" (in English). Charlotte Bruno, Myra Manning, Stefan Kozakevich. The opera will be followed by ballet divertissement by the San Carlo Ballet—Lydia Arlova and Lucien Prideaux, solo dancers.

Thursday evening, Nov. 30, "Cavalleria Rusticana." Norina Greco, Charlotte Bruno, Myra Manning, Sydney Rayner, Stefan Kozakevich. Followed by "Pagliacci." Leola Turner, Aroldo Lindi, Mostyn Thomas, Stefan Kozakevich, Francesco Curci.

Friday evening, Dec. 1, "Madam Butterfly." Hizi Koyke, Charlotte Bruno, Myra Manning, Dimitri Onofrei, Mario Valle, Francesco Curci, Richard Wentworth, Louis De Cesare.

Saturday matinée, Dec. 2, "Carmen" (in French). Coe Glade, Leola Turner, Charlotte Bruno, Sydney Rayner, Mostyn Thomas, Harold Kravitt, Richard Wentworth, Francesco Curci. Dances by the San Carlo Ballet. Lydia Arlova, premiere danseuse; Lucien Prideaux, premier danseur.

Saturday evening, Dec. 2, "Il Trovatore." Norina Greco, Lyuba Senderowna, Myra Manning, Aroldo Lindi, Ivan Petroff, Harold Kravitt, Francesco Curci. Incidental dances by the San Carlo Ballet.

Sunday matinée, Dec. 3, "The Barber of Seville." Lucille Meusel, Charlotte Bruno, Frank Perulli, Mario Valle, Harold Kravitt, Francesco Curci. Followed by ballet divertissements. San Carlo Ballet. Lydia Arlova, premiere danseuse; Lucien Prideaux, premier danseur.

Music Notes

Teresa Calamara at her Jordan Hall piano recital tonight will play two Preludes and Fugues of Bach, Mozart's Fantasia in C minor, Beethoven's Sonatas op. 10, No. 2, and op. 78, both in F major, and items by Chopin, Liszt, and Ravel.

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Radcliffe-Harvard Concert

The Radcliffe Choral Society and the Radcliffe Orchestra, assisted by the Harvard University Orchestra, will give a concert in Paine Hall, Harvard University, tonight at 8:30. This concert will be open to the public without charge.

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Concert of Early Music

The first concert of the season by the Boston Society of Early Music will be given at the Women's City Club on the evening of Dec. 7. The program will include items by Purcell, Karl F. Abel, C. P. E. Bach, Clérambault, and Melchior Franck.

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Modern Music Series

Three subscription concerts of modern music will be given by the Stradivarius Quartet, under auspices of the Institue of Modern Art, in the Institute's gallery, on the evenings of Dec. 10, Feb. 11, and March 10. The program for the first concert includes Ravel's Quartet, Stravinsky's "Three Pieces," and Martinů's Second Quartet.

Guest Leader

Igor Stravinsky
Who will direct the Boston Symphony Orchestra next week in a program of his own compositions.

Broadway Stages

New York

Although she starts rehearsals Sunday for "Christmas Eve," Katherine Locke will play Ophelia in the first six performances of Maurice Evans' "Hamlet," opening Dec. 4 at the Forty-fourth Street Theater. Miss Locke's appearance with Mr. Evans will be made possible through the courtesy of Guthrie McClintic, who is presenting "Christmas Eve." After the first week, Carmen Matthews, who has been playing Ophelia on the road, will return to the role. "Hamlet," full length version, of course, did more than $21,000 business during its last week in Chicago, ending Saturday.

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Sets for "Swingin' the Dream" by Herbert Andrews and Walter Jagemann will be after Walt Disney drawings, by permission of the Disney studios . . . "New Pins and Needles" opens officially Saturday night, but is already being seen by audiences at the Windsor . . . Lucinda Ballard, fashion designer, will do the costumes for "Three After Three."

With the exception of "Ring Two" and "The Little Foxes," all New York plays will observe Thanksgiving this week with a matinee on Thursday. The "Scandals" will not be raising the curtain until 3 p. m.

Sam Byrd, producer of "John Henry," will be in the cast of "The Man Who Killed Lincoln," which begins its try-out tour in Richmond Christmas night.

'Presstime'

The current production of the Ford Hall Forum's Little Theater Company, at the Barn on Joy Street, is "Presstime," a newspaper melodrama by Jerome Brookman and Stedman Coles. The last two performances are scheduled for Friday and Saturday evenings.

The play brings melodrama into the theater of social significance. As Miss Lilian Arnold, director of the company, pointed out in her introductory remarks, the labor play tends to degenerate into soapbox oratory. The authors of "Presstime" have tried to avoid this fault by telling their story in strictly theatrical terms. They have succeeded very well. The play is exciting, and the performance is swift-paced.

The plot has to do with the fight of a young newspaper editor in behalf of unionization of the mills in a midwestern town. The situation is plausible, and the incidents are in keeping with it at least up to the device relied upon for a solution. There, melodrama defeats social significance; for although the subject matter is of contemporary importance, the conclusion throws no light upon the handling of the fundamental problem involved.

Of course the authors have anticipated this complaint by calling their play a melodrama; that absolves them from the duty of dramatic verisimilitude. Yet the labor play can be presented melodramatically and still suggest a solution of a problem; witness "Plant in the Sun." Still, "Presstime" is a good show, and the Barn players do a good job with it.

For curtain raiser there is an amusing one-acter called "Study No. 1," written for the theater by Mary Curran and directed by John T. Sloper. It was performed the other night by Helen Marko, Joseph P. Abbott, and Lee Arnold. **L. A. S.**

Benefit Performance

Eddie Dowling of "The Time of Your Life," Helen Hayes of "Ladies and Gentlemen," Paul Draper, Lionel Stander, and Artie Shaw have been added to the "Stars for Spain" program sponsored by Dorothy Parker's Spanish Children's Milk Fund. More than 35 leading stage artists will take part in the event to be held at Mecca Temple, Sunday evening, Dec. 10.

Films in Prospect At Loew Houses

"Mr. Smith Goes to Washington" will be followed at the State and Orpheum by "Another Thin Man," which brings William Powell to the screen again with Myrna Loy. William Poulsen, also is starred

"Ninotchka," comes next, starring Greta Garbo and with Ernst Lubitsch as director. Later on the list are "Remember," with Greer Garson, Robert Taylor, and Lew Ayres; "The Marx Brothers at the Circus," "The Secret of Dr. Kildare," with Lew Ayres, Lionel Barrymore, Lionel Atwill, Helen Gilbert, Nat Pendleton, Laraine Day, and Sara Haden; Nelson Eddy and Ilona Massey in "Balalaika," a musical with Charles Ruggles, Frank Morgan, Lionel Atwill, C. Aubrey Smith, and Joyce Compton in the cast; "Judge Hardy and Son," with Lewis Stone, Mickey Holden, and Harry Carey. All these are from M-G-M.

From United Artists productions due for release in Boston include "The Housekeeper's Daughter," with Joan Bennett, John Hubbard and Adolphe Menjou; "Raffles," Samuel Goldwyn production with David Niven and Olivia De Haviland; and "Rebecca," co-starring Lawrence Olivier and Joan Fontaine.

Films at Exeter

At the Exeter, "Here I Am a Stranger," with Richard Greene and Brenda Joyce, and "Fifth Avenue Girl," with Ginger Rogers and Walter Connolly continues through tomorrow. Beginning Thursday the films will be "Honeymoon in Bali," with Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll, and "Thunder Afloat" with Wallace Beery.

Amusements

BOSTON

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
FRANK CAPRA'S
"MR. SMITH GOES TO WASHINGTON"
Starring Jean Arthur—James Stewart
Plus: "FIVE LITTLE PEPPERS"

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Myrna Loy—Tyrone Power
"THE RAINS CAME"
Johnny Downs—Betty Carlisle
"HAWAIIAN NIGHT"
Thurs.: "Dust Be My Destiny"; "Fast and Furious."

NEW YORK CITY

GILBERT MILLER presents
HELEN HAYES & PHILIP MERIVALE in
LADIES and GENTLEMEN
"Helen Hayes, the finest actress of them all, is just as brilliant as ever."—WATTS, Herald Trib.
MARTIN BECK Theatre, 45th St., W. of 8th Ave.
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Thur., Sat. Circle 6-6363

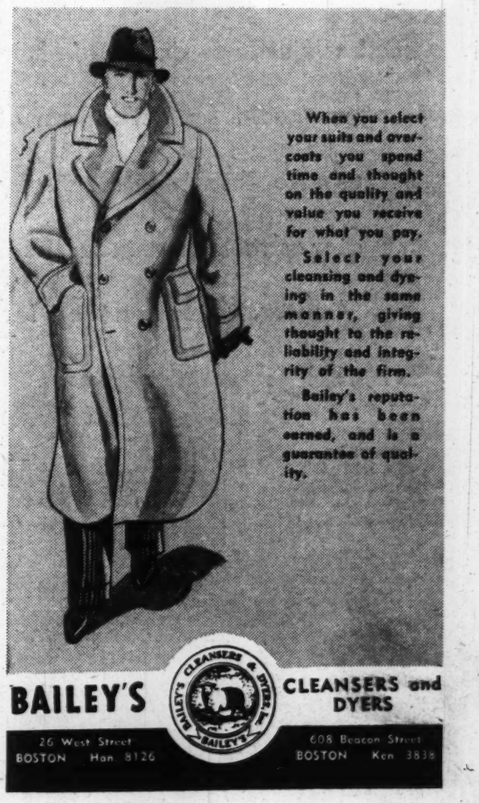
"A Perfect Comedy. Sooner or later every one will have to see 'Life With Father!'"—ATKINSON, N. Y. Times.
OSCAR SERLIN presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by
HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSELL CROUSE
EMPIRE Thea., B'way and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40—$1.10 to $3.30. Mat. Wed., Th., Sat.

"A ROARING EVENING."—Brooks Atkinson, Times
SAM H. HARRIS presents
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
by MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 Street West of B'way
Evgs. 8:40. MATS. THURS. & SAT. at 2:40

"Humorous, fresh and exhilarating . . . a notably well-staged show."—Atkinson, N. Y. Times
GEORGE ABBOTT presents
THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
TOO MANY GIRLS
By RODGERS & HART & GEO. MARION, Jr.
IMPERIAL The., W. 45 St. CO. 5-7889. Evs. 8:30
MATS. THURS. & SAT. 2:30—$1.10 to $2.75
SPECIAL MATINEE THURS., NOV. 30

"A Spring Song of melody and good humor—witty entertainment—a thing of beauty."—J. D. B., The Christian Science Monitor
Max Gordon presents
VERY WARM FOR MAY
A New Musical Comedy by
Jerome Kern & Oscar Hammerstein 2nd
ALVIN THEATRE, 52 St. W. of Broadway. CO 5-4114
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. (Thanksgiving) & Sat. 2:40

'DRUMS ALONG the MOHAWK'
Claudette COLBERT · Henry FONDA
★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★
Any Day Any Seat 25c to 1 p.m. ROXY 7th Ave. 50th St.



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26 West Street BOSTON Han 8126
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Flying Frenchmen Face Locals at Garden Tonight—Cornell 'Boomed' Green

Ex-Bruins Help Canadiens In Early Season Hockey Rush

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Canadiens face the Bruins at the Boston Garden tonight and reports state the Flying Frenchmen are pretty good. Certainly, the record would imply as much and they are determined to prove it. It would be nice to say they seek to prove such a claim for the benefit of the Boston hockey public, but that is not the case. They can tie Toronto for the league lead if they beat Boston.

On the other side of the balance sheet, the Bruins, Stanley Cup holders, are on the mend. Away to a shaky start, the B's lost their first two games. Since then, however, they have won twice and tied once. If the Bruins can continue their good play and beat Canadiens in this game they will tie the Frenchmen for second place in the standing.

Both clubs have the incentive to win. While Canadiens are fresh from a well-deserved 2-1 win over Rangers on New York ice Sunday night and are unbeaten in four games to date, the Bruins are conceded the pre-game edge. It is home ice for Boston, Eddie Shore will be in the line-up, and Bruins held Canadiens to an overtime tie, 3-3, on Montreal ice without Shore.

Bruins Have Power

To many hockey fans, the Bruins look a little ragged and so they are at this early stage of the season. They do miss Eddie Shore on the road and Jack Crawford. The two scoring lines centered by Bill Cowley and Milt Schmidt have not approached the form of last year, it is true. But the one thing the Bruins have, and the one thing so frequently overlooked, is power.

Tonight's visitors are engaged in a stretch of four games in six nights. They played Rangers Sunday night, the Bruins tonight, Rangers at Montreal Thursday night, and Detroit at Montreal Saturday night. A rugged listing, to say the least, but the Canadiens have already passed the first hurdle neatly in besting Rangers.

Canadiens have been known for years as the Flying Frenchmen. That name still clings but is hardly appropriate. This season the Montreal team was rebuilt. Alfred "Pit" Lepine was appointed coach following the loss of Babe Siebert. Lepine followed the French scheme of things. It ended there, however, for the changes have been along other lines.

Add New Interests

Earl Robinson, Ray Getliffe, Doug Young, Marty Barry and Charley Sands became members of the team. They bring little of the French atmosphere to the team. Although they could not add anything to the national traditional thought, they appear to have added zest and soundness. And it could be that the English-speaking people of Montreal have new interests to draw them to the Forum, home rink of the Canadiens.

Here in Boston tonight the local fans, after taking good looks at our own Eddie Shore and the Bruins in general, will eye with interest Getliffe, Sands, and Barry. Marty wore a Bruin uniform a few years back, while Getliffe and Sands were pretty popular Bruins only last year. They were good here, but Manager Art Ross visioned improvement with other players, and the two went to Canadiens.

Sometimes a change of uniform offers good players a chance to be better, and so far these three have apparently done just that—improved. Barry has been handicapped somewhat by an injury but is rolling along smoothly. Getliffe and Sands have added strength and power to back up a team of speed. They have added an important part in bringing Canadiens to where they are today—in second place.

Atlantic Coast Squash Racquets

The following players have been invited to compete in the Tenth Annual Atlantic Coast squash racquets championship for women, to be played at Haddon Hall, Dec. 11, 12, and 13, under the auspices of the Chalfonte-Haddon Hall Racquet Club:

Philadelphia District

Judy Allen, Mrs. Ellwood Beatty, Mrs. L. H. Bieler, Cecilia Bowes, Phyllis Bowes, Florence Bracher, Esther Daly, Frances Elliott, Mrs. George Foedisch, Mrs. William Hawkes, Mrs. Hapgood Kipp, Hope Knowles, Mrs. C. C. Madeira, Anne Page, Anne Parry, Libby Pearson, Sue Peterson, Muriel Pierpont, Mrs. John Butler Prizer, Helen Rice, Cecilia Riegel, Frances Roberts, Molly Snyder, Anne Strobhar, Barbara Strobhar, Elizabeth Toulmin, Anne Townsend, Mrs. Erwin Whitman, Jr.

New York District

Mrs. William Adams, Mrs. Dorothy Andrus, Mrs. John Bierwirth, Margaret Bostwick, Mrs. H. C. Brunie, Mrs. Armitage Crawford, Mrs. Rogers Dunn, Mary Francis, Mrs Winston Hagen, Mrs. James P. Hendrick, Mrs. William V. Hester, Mrs. E. Trevor Hill, Mrs. Stewart Iglehart, Mrs Ary J. Lamme, Jr., Florence LeBoutillier Mrs. Arthur Lewis, Ethel Miller, Helen Morton, Mrs. A. W. Paine, Nancy Putnam, Freda Scharman, Helen Stone, Anna Strauss, Constance Sullivan, Mrs. Eugene F. Voit, Anne Weeks, Barbara Williams, Betty Woolsey, Mrs. Brookfield Wyckoff.

North Jersey District

Mrs. J. O. Burks, Jr., Dorothy Christy, Mrs. Douglas Demler, Mrs. George Dimmock, Hazel Lockwood, Mrs. E. L. MacDonald, Elizabeth McKeel, Margaret Morse, Mrs. A. L. Register, Katherine Wabb.

Boston District

Margaret Baker, Mrs. Roger Ela, Mrs. Philip Fowler, Mary Fuller, Mrs. Fred A. Hawkins, Mrs. William F. Howe, Pam Mason, Eleonora Sears, Mrs. George W. Wightman, Mrs. Lothrop Withington.

Alfred vs. W. Ontario

LONDON, Ont. (CP) — Alfred University cross-country team from Alfred, N. Y., will meet the University of Western Ontario cross-country team here Nov. 25. It will be the second annual visit for the New York State team.

Perhaps They Will Hit Stride This Evening

By a Staff Photographer

Left to right: Mel Hill, right wing; Bill Cowley, center; and Roy Conacher, left wing. This line was high scoring for the Bruins last year but has been tardy getting under way this season. Conacher scored on Cowley's assist against Chicago Sunday night and hopes to open up against Canadiens tonight.

Eastern Scorers

By the Associated Press

Player, College	G	TD	PAT	FG	TP
*Hammerstrom, Union, fb	8	13	8	0	86
*Sheridan, Clarion, Pa, hb	7	12	9	0	81
Ananis, Boston, College, hb	8	10	1	0	61
*McLean, St. Anselm's, qb	6	10	1	0	61
*Shako, Rensselaer, fb	8	10	0	0	60
*Willson, West Liberty, hb	8	10	0	0	60
*Kaufman, Slippery R., hb	8	10	0	0	60
Elkins, Marshall, fb	9	9	0	0	54
*Abbruzzi, Rhode I., hb	8	9	0	0	54
*Domina, Norwich, hb	5	7	5	2	53
Osmanski, Holy Cross, hb	8	8	0	0	48
*Firman, Amherst, fb	8	8	0	0	48
*Eberle, Swarthmore, hb	7	8	0	0	48
*Gauntlett, Westch'ter, hb	9	8	0	0	48
*Kearns, E. Stroudsbg, hb	8	4	0	0	48
*Hathaway, Cortland, hb	7	7	0	1	45
*Burton, Wagner, hb	7	6	8	0	44
Hutchinson, Dart., hb	8	6	7	0	43
Tranavitch, Rutgers, hb	8	7	0	0	42
Funair, Bucknell, hb	7	7	0	0	42
Shoemaker, Gettysb'g, fb	8	7	0	0	42
Stevens, Mt. St. Mary's, hb	7	7	0	0	42
*Hughes, Drexel, hb	7	6	1	0	37
*Groce, Susquehanna, hb	8	6	1	0	37
Sarver, Bluefield, hb	6	6	1	0	37
Krieger, Dartmouth, e	8	6	0	0	36
Cassiano, Pittsburgh, hb	8	6	0	0	36
*Blood, Amherst, hb	8	6	0	0	36
*Stearns, Maine, e	7	6	0	0	36
R. Pirro, Catholic, fb	8	6	0	0	36
Morlock, Marshall, hb	9	6	0	0	36
Lochetto, Lasell, fb	7	6	0	0	36
Walk, Lebanon Valley, hb	8	6	0	0	36
*Williams, Drexel	9	5	6	0	36
*Reinberg, St. Joseph's, hb	9	6	0	0	36
Adkins, Marshall, e	9	4	9	0	33
Schillo, Lebanon Val., hb	8	5	3	0	33
Baker, Cornel', hb	7	5	2	0	32
Colella, Canisius, fb	5	4	2	2	32
Lee, Harvard, hb	7	5	1	0	31
*Ghecas, Georgetown, hb	8	5	1	0	31
Ickes, Penn State, fb	7	5	1	0	31
*Johnson, Middlebury, hb	7	5	1	0	31
*Dutkowski, Alfred, fb	7	5	1	0	31
Smith, Morris Harvey, hb	8	4	7	0	31

*Season ended.

Sports Around the Hub

Cornell Not Bowl Bound

Cornell is rather unanimously accepted as the No. 1 collegiate football power in the East. No other eleven with a major schedule can challenge the Big Red's right to the mythical crown. And their unbeaten record is not confined to the so-called Ivy League. Earlier in the season the Ithacans bowled over Ohio State, a team which can win the Western (Big Ten) Conference championship. If the athletic policy of the institution were not against it, the Big Red would get a prominent postseason assignment—possibly in the Rose Bowl. However, all "bowl" committees are wasting their time eyeing the Ithaca Raiders.

Holy Cross alumni, who can remember when Eddie Anderson was the grid boss at Worcester, are sneaking off in a corner these days and reading press clippings from Iowa papers. Having marched through Wisconsin, Purdue, Notre Dame and Minnesota in succession, the University of Iowa team is being discussed frequently in higher football circles and the name of Anderson is linked with the leading coaches in the country.

Headline—"Sonja Henie Picks All-Adonis Eleven." Of all the ridiculous yarns ever appearing on a sports page, this one comes close to winning the laurel wreath—or something. What football fan in the nation—unless it be a few giggling co-eds—cares whether a fullback looks like Clark Gable or Boris Karloff, as long as he makes that first down on the five-yard line?

Lanky Al Moran, who worked 15 innings for Casey Stengel during the last five weeks of the 1939 season, has been shipped to Kansas City. Secretary John Quinn of the Bees announced today that the right-hander goes West as part payment for Al Piechota, winner of 16 games in the American Association. Piechota reports to Stengel at Bradenton in the spring.

Black-haired Leslie MacMitchell becomes the youngest harrier to win the annual Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. cross-country title, covering the hilly five-mile trail in a record-breaking 26m. 28.6s. Not for many years—if ever—has the East developed so promising a middle-distance plodder. Since he took up the sport in his senior class at George Washington High (New York City) just three years ago, MacMitchell has never been beaten over hill and dale. At least 20 races have been dominated by his rhythmic stride. Boston is looking ahead with eagerness to the return of the New York University sophomore star to local board tracks this winter.

Now that the I. C. 4-A. outdoor track and field meet has shifted to Harvard Stadium again, the Crimson is certain to get back into the competition. Last spring, when the championships were held at Triborough Stadium on Randall's Island, the Harvards were not represented for the first time in the 64-year history of the affair, chiefly because the Cambridge team was considered below the average I. C. 4-A. standard.

Hockey's trading market being what it is, the rising Bruins will be bumping four former teammates tonight on Boston Garden ice. Marty Barry, Charlie Sands, Ray Getliffe and Paul Haynes, all regulars on the revamped Canadiens, have worn Bruin uniforms in the not-so-distant past.

It will be interesting to see how the Garden crowd takes the aggressive, persistent and often rough tactics of Charlie Sands now that he is wearing a hostile red shirt.

E. R.

Eastern Teams

NEW YORK (AP)—Records of leading eastern college football teams:

Team	W	L	T	Points For	Agst
*Slippery Rock	8	0	0	202	20
Cornell	7	0	0	171	52
Duquesne	7	0	0	120	26
*New Britain	6	0	0	163	12
*Union	7	0	1	197	49
Rutgers	7	0	1	146	57
*Georgetown	7	0	1	108	22
*Swarthmore	6	0	1	140	36
Scranton	6	0	2	138	20
*Bergen Junior	3	0	3	73	32
Catholic	7	1	0	194	59
Holy Cross	7	1	0	176	33
Boston College	7	1	0	164	33
Princeton	6	1	0	104	65
Penn State	4	1	2	104	77
Fordham	5	2	0	106	41
Villanova	5	2	0	102	55
Dartmouth	5	2	1	151	59
Pittsburgh	5	3	0	119	88
New York Univ.	5	3	0	98	67
Army	3	2	1	106	95
Harvard	4	3	0	155	47
Manhattan	4	3	0	71	78
Pennsylvania	4	3	0	70	72
Brown	4	3	1	175	91
Geo. Washington	3	3	0	58	47
Carnegie	3	4	0	68	40
Syracuse	2	3	2	53	85
Lehigh	3	5	0	107	132
Lafayette	3	5	0	98	54
Navy	2	4	1	78	79
Columbia	2	4	1	72	88
Yale	2	4	1	58	115
West Virginia	2	5	1	70	81
Colgate	2	5	0	66	92
Temple	2	6	0	44	78
*Colby	5	1	1	94	50
*Bowdoin	5	1	1	72	39
*Wesleyan	6	2	0	158	78
*Maine	5	2	0	105	26
*Norwich	5	2	1	103	55
*St. Anselm's	4	2	0	127	55
*Trinity	4	2	1	122	79
*Connecticut	5	3	0	99	97
Boston University	4	3	0	65	80
*Bates	4	3	0	58	62
*Springfield	4	3	1	71	42
*Vermont	3	3	2	38	60
*Worcester Tech	2	2	4	44	38
*Amherst	4	4	0	132	69
*Rhode Island	3	4	1	91	107
*Middlebury	3	4	1	59	92
American Int.	3	4	0	41	84
*New Hampshire	3	5	0	71	126
*Lowell Textile	3	5	0	56	129
*Providence	3	5	0	47	91
Mass. State	2	4	2	60	69
Tufts	2	4	1	53	122
*Williams	2	5	1	61	101
*Arnold	1	7	0	58	186
Northeastern	0	6	1	52	109
*Coast Guard	0	8	0	34	101

*Season ended.

Rutgers to Visit Brown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 21—The undefeated Rutgers eleven, with a record of 12 triumphs and one tie in the last 13 starts, will clash with Brown on the morning of Nov. 30, Thanksgiving Day in Rhode Island, in one of the final classics on the 1939 eastern intercollegiate football front.

To Brown, the game presents an excellent opportunity to close the season by toppling the hitherto unconquered Scarlet eleven into the ranks of the beaten and thus end the campaign on a successful note.

The clash has equal importance for Rutgers, as Brown is the sole remaining obstacle blocking the Scarlet team from becoming the first in Rutgers grid annals to complete a campaign unbeaten.

Teams Met Twice

Teams representing the two universities have twice previously met, in 1916 and 1937, with Brown victorious in both encounters.

The loss of three major contests this season has to considerable degree shunted Brown from a central spot in the eastern collegiate football sun, and so both the Brown coaching staff and squad appreciates the opportunity to hand Rutgers its first defeat of the season in the closing game for both teams.

Bill Tranavitch, of Norwood, Mass., Rutgers' leading candidate for All-America honors, will be the man watched most closely. Tranavitch has had a great season thus far, tallying 42 points for individual scoring honors on his team and being ranked with the best line-backers in the Nation.

Line-Backers

Tranavitch will be vying for laurels in the latter department with Capt. John McLaughry of Brown, a fine line-backer in his own right, and in all probability both men will be in frequent contact and are expected to stage a personal duel as plungers and line-backers.

Brown expects to be at peak strength for the contest, with Tom Nash, held out the greater part of the season with injuries, a likely starter at his old left-end post. Nash returned to the Brown line-up against Connecticut Saturday, and, despite the long lay-off, submitted a brilliant exhibition, blocking a kick and setting up a touchdown with a subsequent run-back.

In addition to Nash, who starred in the 1937 Rutgers encounter, other seniors facing the Scarlet team for the second time include Don McNeil, Bill Bates, Johnny Prodgers, Joe Finkelstein, Spencer Manrodt, George Mawhinney, and McLaughry.

All-America Notes Taken From Section

By Gayle Talbot

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP)—For the benefit and guidance of those who are burning midnight oil over the annual All-America monkey business, the following are a few notes of a returning football traveler through the Southwest and Big Six Conferences:

The greatest running back in all that vast region almost certainly is big John Kimbrough of the Texas Aggies. John comes near being everything they said he was. Though he weighs 210 pounds, he looks light, and he is tremendously fast and rugged.

For a strange reason, Kimbrough is specified the best running back. Several rival coaches and a dozen other expert observers assured this writer the best back in the Southwest, if not in the whole country, was Kimbrough's unsung teammate, Jim Thomason.

Thomason is the Aggies' blocking back and their defensive thunderbolt. I can testify that his blocking ahead of Kimbrough and the other Aggies is magnificent. Coach Matty Bell of S. M. U. said after their game with the Aggies that Thomason and Kimbrough were the most punishing pair he had ever seen on one team.

Nile Kinnick

The only other back who approached Kimbrough in the unanimity of opinion among coaches and scouts with whom I talked was Nile Kinnick of Iowa. One prominent mentor said flatly: "Any All-America team that doesn't include Kinnick will be plain silly."

Coaches, when they relax after hours and talk "off the record," can be very enlightening. They and their assistants see many things that are not apparent either to the big crowd in the stadium or to the critics in the press box.

They say, flatly, that neither Jack Crain of Texas nor Paul Christman of Missouri is an All-America player this year. Crain, they admit, is a running genius when he breaks loose, and Christman they describe as a "fine, loose passer," but coaches say that a truly great back must be able to do more than one thing well. They make a slight exception in Kimbrough because he can bust through or around a line, knocking off tacklers like flies, and because he is a power defensively.

Crain I didn't see, but Christman didn't look like All-America timber against Oklahoma last Saturday. Under extreme pressure he didn't pass well at all, several of his long heaves going nowhere in particular. His running was only average.

Sophomore Tailback

This game did, however, bring out one youngster who is likely to be in a lot of All-America backfields within the next two years. Jack Jacobs, sophomore tailback of Oklahoma, looked like the answer to any coach's hope. His passing and running nearly salvaged the game for the Sooners. A couple of remarkable sophomore punters are Preston Johnson of Southern Methodist and Ronald King of Missouri.

Outstanding linemen are more difficult to boil down to a true consensus. Line play, the coaches agree, has improved tremendously in recent seasons, and every really good team has one or two fine forwards. Only they are difficult to single out.

Harry Ellinger Explains What Happened to Indians

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Cornell must have been using field artillery last Saturday in its 35-6 bombardment of Dartmouth at Hanover, at least, according to the description the Green's line coach, Harry Ellinger, brought down with him to the football writers' weekly luncheon meeting yesterday at the Parker House.

"We had worked all week to perfect our defense against those Ithacans," he said, "but as sure as we plugged one weakness, we left another in view. So we made our line as strong as possible, leaving just one little spot that we hoped Cornell wouldn't notice.

"That was a forlorn hope, however, for big Walter Matuszczak, their quarterback, spotted the hole and boom! they were through for 10 yards. I was up on top of the stadium observing and the phone rang. 'What's going on out there?' Earl Blaik wanted to know.

"Well, I told him, and a substitute went in with orders to change the defense, which left a hole this time on the other side of the line. Boom! And they were through for 10 yards there. The telephone rang again. 'What happened that time?' I explained and then we went into a seven-man line. Boom! A pass clicked for 10 yards down the middle. What a day!"

While he was giving this humorous account of his day as an observer, Ellinger at the same time was quick to praise the Big Red team. "It is the best Ivy League eleven since Princeton paraded those explosive teams of 1933, '34, and '35." (Just for the record those Tiger teams won 25 games and lost just one. A few sample scores: Princeton 38, Yale 7; Princeton 35, Harvard 0; Princeton 54, Cornell 0; Princeton 33, Dartmouth 0; Princeton 75, Amherst 0.)

Harry said he only hoped Cornell could win its final game with Penn on Nov. 30 and then accept a Rose Bowl bid. "They would prove what kind of football we play here in the East," he declared, inferring that western teams at the same time would be shown what Dartmouth had to contend with last Saturday.

His only excuse for Dartmouth's being unable to get far with the ball was that the backs "were too tired from stopping the Cornellians to do any running themselves." He closed his remarks by saying that the best thing for eastern football would be to bring the rest of the teams up to Cornell's level.

Lloyd Jordan of Amherst was another featured guest who told of his troubles in the Berkshires. He told of how he was driving down to Boston yesterday morning in back of a slowly-moving car. "Why don't you pass?" inquired his wife. "Listen," he answered, "I heard enough about passing last Saturday." (Williams 16, Amherst 8).

Jordan gave a lot of credit to Charlie Caldwell of Williams and Jack Blott of Wesleyan for the jobs they did with their teams this fall. But the coach to whom he gave the most praise was Charlie Ewart, Blott's assistant and former Yale star. Ewart, a Roy Mills pupil, spent his own time and money last summer visiting the Wesleyan backs and he instilled into them a confidence that could not be shaken.

Dick Harlow thought Capt. Torbie Macdonald "ran as well for Harvard last Saturday as he ever did," adding that he expected Torbie to be on edge for Yale.

What Harvard will see at the Stadium this Saturday was explained excellently and at length by Floyd Stahl, the Crimson's baseball coach who is Harlow's most trusted football scout. Floyd viewed the Yale-Princeton game, and he said that the Elis played as good a game until they tired in the last period as he has seen them play this fall.

"In that last period," he declared, "the Yale boys were too tired even to hold on to the Princeton players when they made a tackle. The Elis, like Harvard, face a definite let-down between the first stringers and the substitutes."

Stahl felt that Yale lost to Princeton because of the success of the Eli running attack early in the game. "If they had been stopped on the ground, they might have resorted to their excellent pass attack. As it was, they threw only five aerials, several of which were the usual late-game desperation heaves. I hope they only throw five passes against us."

The Yale tackle, Brooks, he rated almost the equal of Stella of Army. And the six-foot, six-inch tackle, Seabury, he said, was fine while he remained low, but as he tired he came up and was at a disadvantage. As for the backs, Stahl rated Seymour better than any of last year's, and Whiteman a better blocker than Wilson. Seymour, he said, will outkick Spreyer. "In the last analysis," he concluded, "Harvard's chances will rest with Macdonald."

The other local coaches were also at the meeting, with the exception of B. U.'s Pat Hanley. Northeastern's Jimmy Dunn, whose team did not win a game, beamed all over the place. His season was all over a week ago.

Harvard-Yale, Penn-Cornell Contests Head This Week End

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP)—There was a time not so very long ago when the Yale-Harvard game amounted to almost a whole football season, and Thanksgiving Day would not have been considered official without the Penn-Cornell clash.

Quite likely some fans don't consider Thanksgiving Day official this year, anyway. But aside from that, there are very few of the old-time ideas showing in those two "Ivy League" classics.

The Yale-Harvard game, which will be played in the Harvard Stadium Saturday, gets the customary attention from the press, but it is leaving most of the ordinary fans rather cold. It's likely to be the usual close and spirited contest, but that is mostly because the two teams, neither of which has done much to attract attention, regard it the season's main objective.

For the first time on record, the Penn-Cornell contest will be played on an ordinary Saturday, instead of a holiday. And the main interest will concern Cornell's chances of avoiding a letdown and completing a perfect season.

As for the other ancient classic, Yale's only "major" victories have been over Columbia and Army, both by narrow margins. Brown was tied. Harvard beat Bates, Chicago, Army and New Hampshire, but lost to Penn, Dartmouth and Princeton, which also beat the Elis.

But Harvard, especially under Dick Harlow's coaching, has a habit of coming up with a pretty good team by the end of November and may have it again. Last week's 46-0 win over New Hampshire was mainly a workout for Capt. Torbey Macdonald, out several weeks with injuries. The Crimson is expected to be at full strength Saturday, although Joe Gardella and Don Lowry remained out of yesterday's practice to recover.

Yale's Best Showing

Against Princeton last week, Yale made about its best showing of the season. The Elis were alert and determined, and a good Tiger team had to come from behind, winning out as a result of a pass interception when Yale gambled for a victory instead of a tie. The Bulldogs don't have much manpower, but every player is expected to be in shape. The only important absentee yesterday was Capt. Bill Stack, who played 60 minutes against Princeton and was given an extra day's rest as a reward.

Most of the other games in this week's program are considered important mainly because of deep-rooted tradition. There are Lafayette and Lehigh, for example, which have played each other more often than any other pair of college teams in history; Pittsburgh and Penn State, Navy and Princeton; Colgate and Columbia, and unbeaten, untied Duquesne and Carnegie Tech.

The only Thursday game of importance is Syracuse vs. Maryland at College Park, Md.

State Police on the Run

Wide World

NEWARK, N. J.—Don Lash, a member of the Indiana State Police, shown as he finished first in the forty-third annual National A. A. U. senior cross-country championship Nov. 19 at Branch Brook Park here. It was the sixth consecutive time Lash won the race. J. Gregory Rice of the South Bend A. A. finished second.

Women's Duckpin Champ

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 21 (AP)—Ida Simmons of Baltimore won her fifth consecutive Chesapeake sweepstakes women's duckpin bowling tournament last night, rolling a 1,243 for a 10-game block.

Freda Griggs of Hartford, Conn., was second with 1,228, and Katherine Vick of Norfolk, Va., was third with 1,227.

Remember that time—

when the season's most-talked-of play was an early sell-out and top balcony seats were all you could get? You can often avoid last-minute disappointments by watching theater advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor. Depend on them for announcements of plays you want to see!

Texas A. and M. Rises to Top Place in the Sixth Associated Press Ranking Poll

Aggies Replace Tennessee With 38 First-Place Votes

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP)—Driving past a Tennessee team which had a hard time protecting its winning streak against long-shot Vanderbilt, Texas A. and M. today shot into first place in the race for selection as No. 1 football power in the nation.

After four straight weeks in the driver's seat, the Vols were dropped into second place in the season's sixth Associated Press ranking poll. At the same time the Aggies, a team which Coach Homer Norton converted from a Southwest Conference also-ran into a club only one game away from a perfect season, drew 38 first-place votes, 27 seconds and 17 thirds on 110 ballots for a total of 963 points.

Hard-Pressed

That was enough to beat out Tennessee by 65 points, and even the Vols were hard-pressed to hold second. Roaring up behind them with a 35-6 scalping of Dartmouth's Indians came unbeaten and untied Cornell, whose performance was impressive enough to earn 865 points, only 33 less than Tennessee and 101 more than Southern California, which had been third a week ago.

Thus the standings find the three top-flight all-winning teams at the head of the list, followed by Southern Cal and Tulane, each tied once, and then in order by five teams, each of which has been defeated once:

Ohio State, which lost by 9 points to Cornell but is out front in the Big Ten race; Notre Dame, which lost a one-pointer to Iowa; Duke, which blasted North Carolina out of the unbeaten division and out of the first ten, thus atoning for its one-point loss to Pitt; Iowa, which met Michigan and Tommy Harmon on their best day for its lone setback, and Missouri, soundly beaten by Ohio State but winner last Saturday over Oklahoma.

Standing

The standing of the teams (points figured on 10-9-8-7-6, etc., basis, first-place votes in parentheses):

Teams	Points
1—Texas A. and M. (38)	963
2—Tennessee (33)	898
3—Cornell (20)	865
4—Southern California (11)	764
5—Tulane (3)	659
6—Ohio State (1)	420
7—Notre Dame	314½
8—Duke (2)	259
9—Iowa (1)	224
10—Missouri	202½

Second ten—11—Holy Cross 133; 12—Duquesne 110; 13—U. C. L. A. 62; 14—Oklahoma 61; 15—Clemson (1) 33; 16—Georgetown 17; tied for 17—Santa Clara and North Carolina 11 each; 19—Fordham 10; tied for 20—Princeton and Georgia Tech 7 each.

Also-ran—Nebraska and Oregon State 6 each; Colorado 2; Mississippi 1.

If any further proof were needed, the rankings demonstrate conclusively that the games of the week will be Southern California-Notre Dame at South Bend, Ind., and Cornell-Penn at Philadelphia. This meeting with the Trojans, who hope to be headed for the Rose Bowl, will be the last of the year for the Irish, who can look forward to facing a team well-primed after an extra week's rest.

Franklin Field

Off their comparative records, Cornell-Penn looks like an easy dish for the well-manned Ithacans. But they know from past experience that there's always trouble lying in wait for them on Franklin Field, as witness last year's scoreless tie, and Penn's courageous losing battle against Michigan will have served as further warning.

Other important battles this week end, while Tennessee and Texas Aggies await later engagements, will be Duke-North Carolina State, Iowa-Northwestern, Missouri-Kansas and Ohio State-Michigan, in which the Buckeyes will be out to take the Big Ten championship. Tulane, meanwhile, will have easy pickings against Sewanee.

Dropped from first 10 places they held last week were Oklahoma, which skidded from fifth to 14th; North Carolina, from seventh to a tie for 17th, and all-winning Duquesne, from 10th to 12th. The vacancies were taken over by Duke, Iowa and Missouri, as Tulane moved up a notch from sixth to fifth and Ohio State and Notre Dame each advanced two places.

Ward Heads Tennis Slate

NEW YORK (AP)—Re-election for 1940 of Holcombe Ward as President of the U. S. Lawn Tennis Association was virtually assured when the nominating committee made its recommendations here recently.

Ward, a New Yorker who was a member of the first U. S. Davis Cup team in 1900 and won the national singles and doubles championships, heads a slate that also brings the following officers up for re-election:

First Vice-President, Joseph W. Wear, Philadelphia; Second Vice-President, Lawrence A. Baker, Washington, D. C.; Secretary, Gordon E. Small, Cincinnati; Treasurer, Russell B. Kingman, Orange, N. J.

Delegates to the annual meeting in New York Feb. 10 also will vote on re-election of the following regional vice-presidents: Frank J. Sulloway, Concord, N. H.; Dr. William P. Jacobs, Clinton, S. C.; Chester C. Johnson, Chicago, and Dr. Sumner Hardy, San Francisco.

Cross-Country Finds New Hero in Les MacMitchell

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP)—The old timers who sat around the press room after the thirty-first running of the Intercollegiate 4-A Cross-Country Championship yesterday had a new hero—Leslie MacMitchell of New York University.

No longer were they recalling the stirring feats of John Paul Jones of Cornell, or Yale's Johnny Overton, or Michigan State's Tom Ottey, whose names loom large in the list of past winners of this most prized of collegiana's harrier events.

For MacMitchell can run a mile on a cinder path in around 4m. 14s., or he can go up hill and down dale, as he did yesterday, in record-shattering time. And there aren't many good milers who like the cross-country grind. That's why the name MacMitchell may be blazoned on the trophy three times before he runs out his eligibility at New York University.

Competent critics call the kid "smart." They say he let his chief enemies—Lawrence Moriarty of Manhattan, Billy Smith of Penn State, last year's winner, and Don Smith of Maine, New England champion—run themselves out on the hills, and then he took 'em on the flats.

MacMitchell ran the five miles in 26m. 28.6s., to lead Moriarty by about 60 yards. Third was Billy Smith, who won last year.

Replacing MacMitchell as freshman kingpin was Glenn V. Masten of Colgate. He did his three-mile stint in 15m. 54s., to outclass a field of 97 yearlings.

Manhattan won the varsity team title, with Michigan State second and Penn State third. The frosh team honors went to Maine, Rhode Island State, and Manhattan, in that order. The varsity team scoring:

Manhattan	2	6	9	10	15—42
Michigan State	8	13	14	17	18—70
Penn State	3	7	34	36	38—118
Alfred	12	23	26	27	39—126
N. Y. U.	21	28	32	33	54—136
Cornell	24	33	40	44	45—186
Rhode Island State	22	25	42	57	61—207
Maine	5	16	48	72	73—214
Fordham	11	43	46	51	67—219
Syracuse	4	50	66	68	70—267
Princeton	30	56	60	64	87—297
Yale	20	55	65	80	97—317
Pittsburgh	35	41	79	81	85—321
M. I. T.	49	51	74	75	81—331
Columbia	31	89	98	104	105—425
Rutgers	77	83	91	98	99—448

The first 25 finishers with times:
1—Leslie MacMitchell, N. Y. U., 26:28.
2—Lawrence Moriarty, Manhattan, 26:39.
3—Bill Smith, Penn State, 26:40.
4—Jesse R. Cavileer, Syracuse, 26:56.
5—Don Smith, Maine, 26:57.
6—Andrew Neidig, Manhattan, 27:07.
7—Frank Maule, Penn State, 27:18.
8—Roy Fehr, Michigan State, 27:20.
9—Francis Furey, Manhattan, 27:22
10—Ray Vacca, Manhattan, 27:24.
11—Arthur Schmidlein, Fordham, 27:25.
12—Bradley Rendell, Alfred, 27:26.
13—Edward Mills, Michigan State, 27:31.
14—Richard Frey, Michigan State, 27:44.
15—George Sheehan, Manhattan, 27:47.
16—Kenneth Blaisdell, Maine, 27:49.
17—William Mansfield, Michigan State, 27:51.
18—Albert J. Ingan, Michigan State, 27:54.
19—Howard Bulger, Manhattan, 27:55.
20—William Watson, Yale, 28:06.
21—Joseph Gares, N. Y. U., 28:09.
22—Charles Tingley, Rhode Island State, 28:10.
23—Edwin Lagasse, Alfred, 28:12.
24—Charles G. Raichin, Bates, 28:17.
25—W. E. Uptegrove, Dartmouth, 28:19.

Newark Grid Bears Oppose Wilmington

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 21 (AP)—The Newark football Bears and the Wilmington (Del.) Clippers will meet here Sunday for the championship of the southern division of the American Professional Football Association, it was announced last night by Walter Brachtel, the Bears' manager.

The Bears lead the Clippers by a small percentage margin, but Sunday's game will determine which team faces the Paterson Panthers, northern division champions, in the play-offs Dec. 10.

The Danbury (Conn.) Trojans, who were to have played the Bears Sunday, called off the game because of injuries sustained last week when they were drubbed 34 to 0 by the Clippers.

The Bears and Clippers played a 3-to-3 tie several weeks ago, but a second game was rained out.

30 Seek Permission To Play in California

SASKATOON (CP)—Twenty-eight Saskatchewan and two Manitoba hockey players have applied to the Saskatchewan Amateur Hockey Association for permission to leave the Province to play in a league in California, Angus McClaskey, S. A. H. A. secretary-treasurer, announced.

It is understood the California League will comprise teams from Sacramento, Los Angeles, San Diego, Oakland, San Francisco and Hollywood.

Where To Dine

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

The Crescent Dining Room
Luncheon 25c, 35c and 45c
Dinner 60c, 75c
Sunday Dinner 75c
MRS. MANDEL
685 St. Marks Ave., near Nostrand Ave.

Ice Meet at Yosemite

YOSEMITE, Calif. (AP)—The Yosemite Winter Club received word recently from the United States Figure Skating Association that it had been awarded the California State figure skating meet, Jan. 27. The State skiing championships, including downhill, slalom and combined, will be held at Badger Pass March 8 and 9.

Bill McMurray and Carl Mitchell of Oklahoma City are national interscholastic doubles tennis champions.

Quarter of a Ton of Elis

Hiland Dale Holt

Cy Taylor of New York City and George Seabury of Boston, veteran tackles of the Yale football team who will play Harvard in the Stadium, Boston, Saturday. Taylor tips the beam at 235 and Seabury weighs 230. Cy is 6ft. 3in. in height and George is 6ft. 4in.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

New York Giants scored in third and fourth periods to beat Green Bay Packers 15-3 before 48,000 at Polo Grounds.

Three Years Ago

Tony Manero, National open golf champion, eliminated 5 and 4 by Craig Wood in quarterfinals of P. G. A. tourney at Pinehurst.

Five Years Ago

New York Yankees purchased Joe Di Maggio, 19-year-old San Francisco outfielder, for five players.

Toronto Scorers Leading League

MONTREAL, Nov. 21 (AP)—The season's first official National Hockey League scoring roster shows Toronto's crack line of Syl Apps, Gordie Drillon and Bob Davidson is just as good as ever, and offers two surprises in players from the Detroit Red Wings.

Drillon, scoring champion two years ago, heads the list with nine points. Apps and Davidson are tied for second with seven apiece. Right behind them are Cecil Dillon, shipped to Detroit this fall by the New York Rangers because he was believed getting a bit slow for the Rangers' "streamlined" system, and young Kenny Kilrea, unheralded Red Wing rookie.

The Rangers, who have scored only eight goals in six games, probably would find Dillon very useful, for he has rung up two tallies and four assists for a six-point total. Kilrea, brother of the famous Hec Kilrea, Detroit's utility player, has scored four goals and assisted once. Tied with him at the five-point mark are Toe Blake of Montreal, last season's scoring champion; Milt Schmidt of Boston and Mac Coville of the Rangers.

Drillon and Apps are the leading goal getters so far with five apiece up through Sunday's games. Davidson tops the play makers with six assists.

Babe Pratt of the Rangers got the jump on the rival "bad men" by drawing 16 minutes in penalties the first six games. Murph Chamberlain of Toronto has served 13 minutes.

Leading scorers:

Player	G	A	Pts
Drillon, Toronto	5	4	9
Apps, Toronto	5	2	7
Davidson, Toronto	1	6	7
Dillon, Detroit	2	4	6
K. Kilrea, Detroit	4	1	5
Blake, Montreal	3	2	5
Schmidt, Boston	3	2	5
M. Colville, Rangers	2	3	5
Drouin, Montreal	2	2	4
Mantha, Montreal	2	2	4
Desilets, Chicago	2	2	4
March, Chicago	2	2	4
N. Colville, Rangers	2	2	4
Wentworth, Montreal	1	3	4
Dahlstrom, Chicago	1	3	4
Gottselig, Chicago	1	3	4

Trojans' Unbeaten Record Threatened at South Bend

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 21 (AP)—The mighty Trojans of Southern California headed East last night, bound for South Bend and the fourteenth grid battle with the Irish of Notre Dame.

Thirty-nine stalwarts of Troy were selected for the trip. Of these, at least two were hopeful that history would repeat itself in this bitterly-waged intersectional warfare.

They were Grenville Lansdell, No. 1 man of Troy's imposing array of quarterbacks, and Harry Smith, 220-pound running guard, Southern California's leading candidates for All-America honors.

Smith Starred

Two years ago when U. S. C. invaded the Notre Dame backyard, big Harry Smith suddenly barged out of the substitute ranks and turned in a game that started him on the road to National recognition as the most feared of Troy's linemen.

And it was in the same game that Lansdell, the lad they call "fog over Pasadena," executed the feat a Trojan quarterback had not done since the days of Morley Drury a decade before. He played a full 60 minutes against the hard-hitting Irish, and played it well, even in defeat.

The spotlight will be on these two Saturday, but it may shift to others. Backing up Lansdell, for instance, will be Doyle Nave, the pass-throwing hero of Troy's victory over Duke in the Rose Bowl, and behind him comes Amby Schindler, 190 pounds of activity.

Schindler Ready

Schindler, however, may see duty in the fullback spot as reserve for Bob Peoples, S. C.'s other fullback replacements, Jack Banta and Bill Sangster, being on the doubtful playing list.

Mishaps to these two gentlemen broke up Coach Howard Jones' triple-ply quarterback threat, but he has little need for concern. Schindler can carry the mail whether they call him a quarterback, a fullback or the waterboy.

Last year U. S. C. wrecked a perfect season for the Irish. Notre Dame can return the favor this year, with interest, because Troy happens to have the best chance to win the right to represent the Pacific Coast Conference in the Rose Bowl.

It is things like this, year in and year out, that makes the U. S. C.-Notre Dame series the annual sell-out it is.

Terry Looking for Pitcher

WINTER HAVEN, Fla., Nov. 21 (AP)—If there are any special presents for Bill Terry this holiday season, he hopes it will be a good winning pitcher.

Arriving here for a brief inspection of spring training quarters, the customarily reticent New York Giants' manager was quite outspoken about what he would like for Christmas.

"I just want another good pitcher and I don't care if he's a right-hander or a left-hander as long as he wins," Terry confided.

He still has faith in Pitcher Carl Hubbell, once voted the National League's most valuable player.

"When Hub's got half his stuff he can still win," Memphis Bill asserted. "When we closed last year he said his arm felt fine and that he wished the season was only starting."

With Hubbell's performance late in the campaign in mind, Terry said he hoped his former ace would have a good season next year.

Although the World Champion New York Yankees whipped the Giants in 1936 and 1937 as they started on their four-year domination of major league baseball, Terry definitely is not one of those who feel the American League Club should be broken up for the good of the game.

"Break them up," the Giants' manager exclaimed. "I should say not! It's a pleasure to watch that outfit play."

Terry said the spring training camp here would open Feb. 22 or 24 with the arrival of about 17 pitchers and six catchers for a few days work before the balance of the New York players and their Jersey City cousins come here.

British Soccer Results

LONDON (AP)—Football matches played in the United Kingdom Nov. 18 resulted as follows:

English South "A"

Arsenal 2, Tottenham 1.
Charlton 1, Norwich 1.
Clapton 5, Chrystal Palace 3.
Southend 3, West Ham 2.
Waford 2, Millwall 0.

South "B"

Brentford 4, Brighton 1.
Fulham 1, Chelsea 3.
Portsmouth 3, Bournemouth 5.
Queen's Park 4, Aldershot 1.
Reading 5, Southampton 3.

Northeast

Brandford C 4, Darlington 0.
Halifax 1, York 4.
Hull 1, Huddersfield 5.
Leeds 2, Hartlepool 1.
Newcastle 2, Bradford 3.

Northwest

Accrington 2, Blackburn 2.
Barrow 1, Bury 3.
Bolton 4, Rochdale 0.
Burnley 8, Carlisle 0.
Preston 6, Oldham 1.
Southport 0, Blackpool 3.

Southwest

Cardiff 0, Bristol Rovers 0.
Plymouth 2, Swindon 1.
Swansea 5, Torquay 1.

Western

Chester 3, Everton 2.
Crewe 7, Wrexham 0.
Liverpool 1, Manchester U. 0.
Manchester City 1, Stoke 1.
New Brighton 4, Stockport 2.
Port Vale 6, Tranmere 2.

Midland

Birmingham 2, West Bromwich 3.
Northampton 2, Leicester 2.
Walsall 4, Luton 6.
Wolverhampton 4, Coventry 0.

East Midland

Lincoln 1, Sheffield United 3.
Mansfield 2, Doncaster 1.
Notts County 1, Chesterfield 4.
Rotherham 2, Grimsby 1.
Sheffield Wednesday 1, Barnsley 1.

Exhibition

Middlesbro 6, Stockton 3.
Bristol City 3, Notts Forest 9.

Scottish West

Airdrie 0, Rangers 1.
Ayr 3, Clyde 2.
Celtic 1, Kilmarnock 1.
Dumbarton 1, Hamilton 2.
Motherwell 2, Queen of South 1.
Patrick 0, Albion 1.
St. Mirren 3, Queen's Park 0.
Third Lanark 3, Morton 1.

Scottish East

Aberdeen 3, St. Bernards 3.
Cowdenbeath 5, Raith 3.
Dundee 9, Arbroath 3.
East Fife 2, Alloa 3.
Hearts 9, Dundee United 2.
King's Park 2, Hibernians 7.
St. Johnston 4, Dunfermline 2.
Stenhousemuir 3, Falkirk 8.

Irish League

Linfield 3, Coleraine 1.
Bangor 4, Newry Town 1.
Glenavon 2, Distillery 1.
Ballymena 5, Larne 1.
Glentoran 0, Portadown 5.
Cliftonville 0, Celtic 7.
Derry City 6, Ards 2.

Hutchison Hole-in-One

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 21 (AP)—Jock Hutchison Jr., son of the famous British golfer, shot a hole-in-one at the 155-yard fourteenth hole of the Riviera Country Club. The Rockford, Ill., professional used a No. 6 iron.

European Skating Troupe Arrives

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP)—A European ice-skating troupe of 30 women and seven men said on their arrival here yesterday in the U. S. liner American Trader that they had to wait for three months before they could get a ship for the United States.

"You have no idea how much red tape there was for us to get through before we could leave England," said Edwina Blades, one of the group.

They will perform in New York, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Indianapolis, Omaha, Syracuse, Houston, and Los Angeles.

Harvard I. C. 4-A Host

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP)—The Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. outdoor track and field championship meet will return to Harvard Stadium next spring following a three-year experiment at staging the meet in New York's Triborough Stadium on Randalls Island. The meet will be held May 31 and June 1, it was announced yesterday following a special meeting of the I. C. 4-A board of directors. Harvard was host to the meet for the last time in 1935 and was not represented in the 1939 championships.

Jadwiga in Krakau

KRAKAU, Poland, Nov. 21 (AP)—Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, Polish tennis star, is living with her parents in Krakau and planning on resuming training soon.

Throughout the bombardment of Warsaw, she was reported to have lived with a sister next door to the Warsaw Tennis Club. Last month, she returned to her parents' home here.

National Hockey League Standing

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	4	0	1	17	2	9
Canadiens	3	0	1	15	6	7
Chicago	3	3	0	11	18	6
Detroit	2	3	1	10	17	5
Boston	2	2	1	9	11	5
Rangers	1	3	2	8	9	4
Americans	0	4	0	4	11	0

Red Sox Relief Pitchers Paced League During 1939

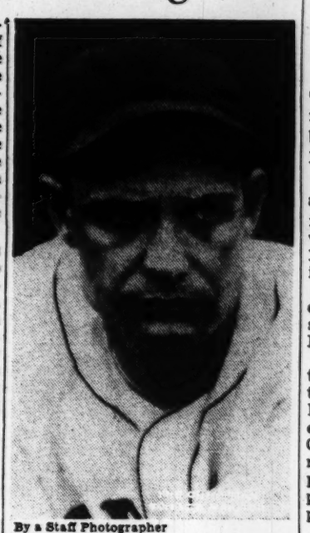
The reason why Boston's second-place Red Sox, despite a dearth of dependable starting pitchers, were able to stay on the heels of the Yankees through the 1939 campaign, was revealed today in the form of official American League figures. Henry Edwards, in charge of the league's valuable service bureau, points out that Joe Cronin had better success with relief hurlers than any other manager in the junior circuit.

This makes two bullpen crowns in succession for Cronin, who also topped the field in 1938. In repeating, the Sox skipper compiled a .795 percentage with 31 games won and only eight lost. Joe called on every regular hurler except Lefty Grove. At this late stage of his career, Lefty's value as a starting pitcher would be next to nothing if asked to inhabit the bullpen.

The pace-setter of the Red Sox staff was Joe Heving, who won 10 and lost a mere two assignments. Emerson Dickman had eight and three. As Dickman is still a youngster in the profession, this 1939 record is particularly encouraging. Other Red Sox relief records were: Ostermueller, 3-1; Wilson, 3-0; Auker, 1-0; Bagby, 2-1; Galehouse, 3-1; Wade, 1-0.

Detroit, with a rating of third in '38, jumped to second place last year through the efforts of Luther Thomas. The Tiger rescue artist captured seven straight, without defeat. As a team, the Bengals had 17 wins and 11 losses.

Because of a decline on the part of Johnny Murphy, the Yankees slipped behind the Tigers. Relief assignments were evenly distributed among the staff and totaled 12 triumphs and eight setbacks. The remaining clubs followed in this order: Cleveland, Philadelphia,



By a Staff Photographer

Joe Heving

Chicago, Washington and St. Louis.

Although credit for the Boston relief success naturally goes to Cronin, it is only fair to recall that Professor Moe Berg, as chief of the bullpen staff, was the fellow who usually had a rescue hurler ready when the manager beckoned from shortstop. E. R.

Punts And Passes

By the Associated Press

MILWAUKEE—One of life's darkest moments was lived through by Reserve Quarterback Harry Leysenaar of Marquette in the Texas Tech game. Leysenaar called a "spread" formation he had used with the scrubs—and none of the varsity knew what to do! Fortunately, Tech also was a shade confused and was offside on the play, which thereby gained five yards.

BETHLEHEM, Pa.—Here's a new high in college pep. The student body at Lehigh will pay, by voluntary contribution, for having an airplane fly over the Lafayette campus trailing a big banner on which are the words, "Beat Lafayette." The plane will fly over the stadium just before the kick-off of Saturday's game, the 73rd meeting of the schools.

FORT WORTH, Texas—Tip to coaches: Don't schedule the T. C. U. Horned Frogs after Nov. 1. Notoriously slow starters, the Frogs have dropped only eight of 51 "after-Nov. 1" games in the past 10 years.

DECORAH, Iowa—Luther College's football team gets some of its backing in Norwegian. Usually before a game away from home, the team receives a telegram, written in Norwegian, which reads, "Kom hjem med grease" which means, "Bring home the bacon."

MADISON, Wis.—The Wisconsin Badgers just have found out something about their ace fullback, George Paskvan. He started as a guard when he went out for football his senior year in high school. Word has reached the Wisconsin campus that it took George "just two days" to become one of the best guards Lagrange High ever saw.

FORT WORTH, Texas—T. C. U. Coach Dutch Meyer hit a new high in saying very little in a pre-game interview recently. Said Dutch, "We're doing our best to devise ways and means of stopping the other team; they're doing the same about us. We'll both pass and run with the ball. When necessary, we'll kick."

TEMPE, Ariz.—Talk about similarities! In the recent New Mexico U.-Tempe game, both went into the game unbeaten in Conference competition but beaten by identical 19-7 scores by intersectional foes. Both coaches, Ted Shipkey of New Mexico and Dixie Howell of Tempe, received all-America mention when in college. Both have played pro football—Shipkey with the Los Angeles Bulldogs and Howell with the Washington Redskins.

Reds Net $395,939

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 21 (AP)—The Cincinnati Baseball Club Company reported yesterday a net profit of $395,939 in 1939. A total of $162,050 was used to purchase players for the National League champion Reds during the year and $277,312 was paid out in taxes.

Stockholders elected Joseph A. Meagher of Fort Thomas, Ky., a director and re-elected all officers and other directors.

Hockey Tour Off

PORT ARTHUR, Ont. (CP)—A tour of Eastern Canada and United States by Port Arthur's Allan Cup Chambion Bearcats has been called off, President W. A. McKinnon announced here. Arrangements made it impossible to complete the journey and return to the lakehead in time for the opening of league play here. The Thunder Bay Hockey League is expected to get under way about Dec. 16.

Bears Break Two Records In Pro Game

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP)—The Chicago Bears have broken two records of the National Pro Football League set by the Green Bay Packers.

The Bears have scored 250 points and gained a total of 3,586 yards in 10 games to surpass the Packers, who scored 223 points last year in 11 games, and gained 3,201 yards in 1937.

The week old league team record of 21 completed passes in a game, set by Detroit, was tied by the Philadelphia Eagles.

Running its total of completions to 88 in 153 attempts, Washington climbed into a tie with Cleveland in forward pass efficiency, each with a percentage of .57. The Chicago Cardinals have thrown the most passes—212—but have completed only 72. Cleveland has completed 93 of 191 for an efficiency percentage of .48.

The Washington Redskins are second in ground gaining with 3,008 yards, and Green Bay is second in the scoring race with 214 points. Washington also has the best defensive record, holding opponents to a total of 78 points and 1,723 yards.

Philadelphia is bringing up the rear in scoring, with only 63 points for eight games. The Chicago Cardinals have yielded the most points—206 in 10 games.

A. A. U. Convention in Florida

A total of 73 amendments to the constitution, by-laws and both general and athletic rules of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States will be presented to the delegates at the fifty-first annual convention of the A. A. U. at Hollywood Beach Hotel in Florida, on Dec. 8, 9, and 10, it was revealed recently. The number of proposed changes was made known when Chairman Albert F. Whelan of the Legislation Committee mailed his report to 400 delegates for study and consideration before the annual meeting, when they will vote for or against adoption.

One of the most important changes will be that providing for the switch from meters to yards for the national indoor track and field championships. This will be the fifth successive year in which yardage advocates will have proposed the abandonment of meters. But for the first time the yardage proponents have concentrated their fire on the indoor nationals alone and have left the outdoor title games still on a metric basis.

The net result is that the proposal has an excellent chance of meeting with the approval of the delegates. That would mean that no major indoor games in the United States would be under the metric system and that the outdoor nationals would be the only outdoor one.

Points and Prizes

Along the lines of strengthening the appeal of the national championship program a move has been made to award points and prizes for fourth, fifth, and sixth places in these two meets instead of the first, second, and third for medals and the first four places for points. The new system would be on the Olympic model of 10-5-4-3-2-1. Also along these lines is the suggestion to award team prizes for second and third teams instead of only the winner.

In an effort to check a new trend and eliminate its abuses, a proposal will bar registration committees from granting special permission to athletes to compete before or after professional events unless the entire proceeds are contributed to a recognized charity, to the Olympic Fund or to the A. A. U. for the further promotion of amateur sport. Last season two special footraces were sanctioned before professional baseball games, a step that the A. A. U. Executive Committee disapproved but was powerless to stop.

Another proposal will refuse sanctions to organizations whose interest in sport is either "for the profit or the advertising value to be derived therefrom." Any income must be used for the further promotion of amateur sport, for an approved charity or for the general welfare of the promoting organization.

Swimming Trunks

In spite of the refusal of the F. I. N. A., the international swimming body, to accede to the request of United States delegates for permission to use only trunks instead of full suits in international men's swimming meets, the A. A. U. will consider a change permitting the use of trunks in all swimming races here in the United States.

The National Ice Hockey Committee has asked to be allowed to take a percentage of the gross receipts—probably 2 per cent—of all ice hockey matches. Half of this sum will stay in the territory where the match takes place and half will go to the national committee, but all of it is to be earmarked for the improvement and advancement of ice hockey and not to be used for any other purpose. The hockey committee also will pass on to the convention for approval a new set of playing rules.

A suggestion has come from the Ohio Association that the A. A. U. take over control of softball. The A. A. U. now has an alliance with the Amateur Softball Association and recognizes that organization as the governing body of amateur softball.

Six associations have asked for permission to change their constitution and by-laws. They are, Carolinas, Wisconsin, Middle Atlantic, Metropolitan, Michigan, and New Jersey.

Would Appoint Fifth Official

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A timing dispute at the close of Penn-Michigan game here Nov. 18 brought a suggestion from a Football Rules Committee member that a fifth official be appointed for college games timed by electric clocks.

Wilmer G. Crowell, district member of the Committee, said he would recommend such an appointment.

The controversy grew from an argument over the legality of a short kickoff by Penn in the final minute of the game. Penn players fell on the ball as soon as it struck the ground—and it was given to them.

While officials strove to settle an argument over the kick, the electric clock over the field—chosen before the game as the official timer—moved on and the game ended with Michigan the winner, 19-17.

Although Head Lineman Joseph McKenney said he signalled for time out with about 13 seconds left to play—a Western Union employee controlling the clock switch said he saw no signal.

"The man who controls the clock," said Crowell, who umpired the game, "is, in fact, the official timer, and I believe he should be appointed and governed by the commissioner of officials."

Asked if the referee would not have the right, under the rules, to rectify a mistake in timing, Crowell replied:

"The referee does not have the right under the rules to turn back the hands of the official clock."

Baker First to Accept

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP)—Cornell's Co-Captain Malvern (Whit) Baker, the man who furnished the margin of victory over Colgate, became the first to accept an invitation to compete with the North in Montgomery's all-star blue and gray gridiron classic Dec. 30.

Mayor W. A. Gunter said Baker's acceptance had been confirmed by Coach Carl Snavely of Cornell, who will team with Lynn Waldorf of Northwestern in tutoring the Blues.

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Schools—Colleges
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Study of Oriental Culture—At University of Hawaii

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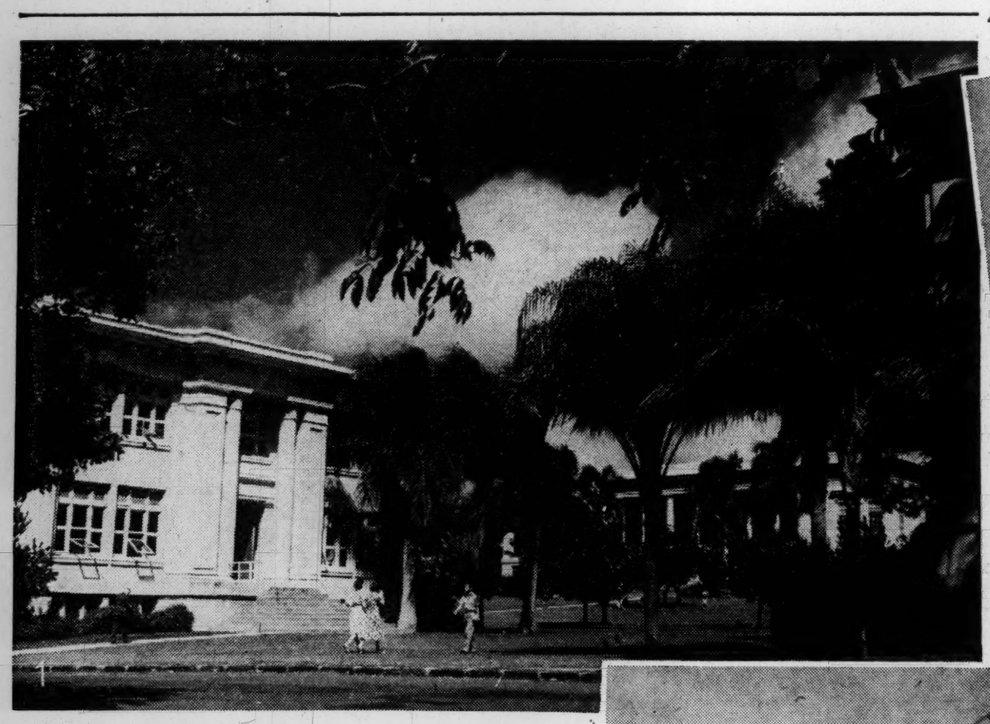
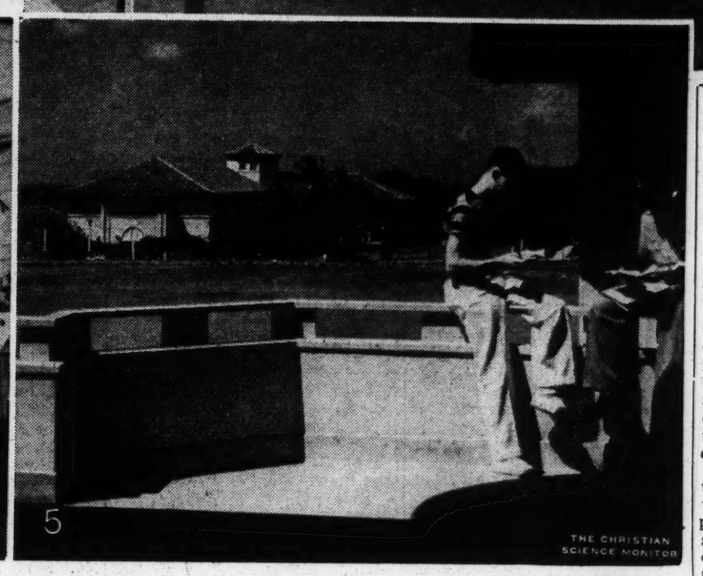
A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page





Pan Pacific Press Photos

We visit today the University of Hawaii at Honolulu. 1. Tropical foliage and modern buildings give the campus an unusual and attractive look. At the left is Gartley Hall and on the right the Library. 2. Many racial extractions are represented in the student body. Here is Miss Cornelia Kamakau, Asiatic-Hawaiian. She is wearing a flower lei that has just been given her by a student committee as an award in a campus beauty contest. 3. Entrance to the campus of America's farthest-west university, showing the modern gymnasium against a background of volcanic peaks. 4. A group of ROTC girls chosen for this photograph to show some of the racial types making up the American citizenship of the Territory of Hawaii and included in the University's student body. From left to right: Violet Gonsalves (Portuguese), Molly Webster (Anglo-Saxon), Ruth Aki (blend of Japanese, Chinese, and Hawaiian), (the name of the next was not given us), then Phoebe Furtado (Chinese-Hawaiian), Wanda Lee Benoit (French), Laura Hover (Anglo-Saxon), Lydia Chum (Chinese), Irene Yapa (Chinese), Emma Lau (Chinese), Beverly Koch (Anglo-Saxon), Edna Kanemota (Japanese), Alice Ryau (Chinese), Ruth Murphy (Irish), Dorothy Leong (Portuguese-Chinese). 5. A corner of the new Student Union Building, framing the Teachers' College in the background.

Distinguished Piece of Work Being Done by University

Scholars From China and Japan, Together With Fine Library, Make Honolulu a Natural Center for Study

It is inevitable that the University of Hawaii, due to its location and wide Pacific population, should develop courses in Oriental studies; but it is not generally known that the University's work in this field is making so distinguished a contribution to education.

"The University of Hawaii has offered courses in Oriental subjects since 1920, when Dr. Tasuku Harada, the former president of Doshisha University, established the Japanese Department," according to Gregg M. Sinclair, Director of the Oriental Institute of the University. "Two years later Professor S. C. Lee founded the Chinese Department. Continuously since then, the University has scheduled courses in the language and literature, history, art, philosophy, and culture of Japan and China." Summer courses in these fields have also been well attended.

The Oriental Institute was formed in 1935 to collect these courses and give unity to the work of the distinguished scholars, visiting and otherwise, contributing to Oriental studies. Several professors of international standing, Mr. Sinclair reports, have been added to the faculty.

Distinguished Faculty

"Dr. Wing-tsit Chan from Lingnan University is Professor of Chinese Philosophy; Dr. Shou-yi Chen from the National University of Peiping is the Professor of Chinese History; Dr. Yuen Ren Chao of the Academia Sinica, Professor of Chinese Linguistics; Dr Junjiro Takakusu of Tokyo Imperial University, Professor of Japanese Buddhism; Dr. Shigeharu Kimura, Professor of Japanese History; Dr. Denzel Carr, Assistant Professor of Linguistics," Mr. Sinclair tells us. "During 1937-1938 we had as Visiting Professor of Oriental Languages, Dr. Johannes Rahder of the University of Leiden. In June, 1939, the Zen Buddhist authority, Dr. Daisetz Teitaro Suzuki, joined our staff. With an active faculty of eleven in Oriental studies and, in addition a faculty of eleven professors who give supplementary or collateral courses, the Institute is attempting to offer adequate instruction to the undergraduate and to the graduate student in the field of Japanese and Chinese culture."

Why Study In Honolulu?

The question is often asked, "Why should American students come to Honolulu to study Oriental culture? Why not go to a Japanese or a Chinese university and make a study of the culture there?" In the first place, an American student does not usually know the language; and to know Japanese or Chinese well enough to go to a Tokyo or Peiping university and take notes on the lectures of distinguished professors would require that he spend from five to ten years in intensive study of the language, which would mean, too, that he would have no time in which to study the history, the religion, the philosophy, the art.

"On the other hand, he may come to this Institute, begin his study of Japanese or of Chinese under professors who know the Western methods of language study, and acquire within a reasonable time such facility with the language and with the dictionary that he can gain the meaning of books in his particular field," Mr. Sinclair points out. "He may attend the classes of professors like Dr. Junjiro Takakusu in Buddhist Philosophy or Dr. Shigeharu Kimura in Japanese History, for these men conduct their classes in English. In Japan, Dr. Kimura and Dr. Takakusu conduct their classes solely in Japanese; and their interest naturally would be in young men who could comprehend almost intuitively the shades of meaning and the nuances of their every statement. Here, our Oriental professors are interested definitely in developing American scholars; there is no college or university in Japan or China that is devoted to the development of American scholarship.

"Besides this, in the last thirty years there has grown up in the United States a certain approach to scholarship that is of great value," Mr. Sinclair adds. "Our professors know the facts of Japanese or of Chinese culture; and, having been educated in Western universities, they are accustomed to Western methodology, something with which professors in Eastern Asiatic universities usually do not concern themselves. Our graduates are fitted for work in American universities; they are trained definitely to teach according to the Western methods of teaching.

It is the experience of the students at the University that Oriental study in Hawaii means more than it does in many places. There is in Hawaii an urge to know the Orient, an urge that is very important to students. "The Orient is a living reality and not a research project," Mr. Sinclair says. As Dr. Y. R. Chao puts it, "This is the only place which has the advantage of being thoroughly Occidental in its outlook, and of having, on the other hand, a considerable range of actual Oriental ways of living and thinking in its midst."

Oriental Life and Art

Students, therefore, who wish to know Eastern civilizations have found it stimulating to study there. In addition to the lectures and the reading they may see examples of Eastern culture. To be specific, one may become well acquainted with the religious life of the Japanese and of the Chinese by making an intensive study of the 25 Buddhist temples and the 35 Shinto Shrines and the 4 Chinese temples in the City of Honolulu. One may attend the services, the ceremonials, or the festivals. One may study the theater and the dramas that are presented by troupes from Japan or from China; or the Oriental movies that are shown every evening. There are several places where one may study Oriental music, gardens, dances, and flower arrangement. The Honolulu Academy of Arts possesses fine collections of Japanese and Chinese Art, and it often arranges for special exhibitions of paintings, color prints, dances, doll festivals, and the lectures by men of the type of Langdon Warner, Kiang Kang-Hu, Henry H. Hart. The Institute of Pacific Relations, too, arranges for public meetings on Oriental subjects, mostly on economic or political subjects.

Dr. F. S. C. Northrop, of Yale, a member of the University of Hawaii's Eastern-Western Philosopher's Conference, comments, "One cannot avoid being impressed by the naturalness and uniqueness of the contribution being made by the Oriental Institute . . . Here where Chinese, Japanese, and Americans move side by side as colleagues and students, the interest of one in the beliefs of the other is not merely natural and spontaneous but inevitable."

Library Of Great Value

The Oriental Institute library is growing steadily, Mr. Sinclair reports. The library now contains about 10,000 volumes in the Japanese language, together with several thousand books in English on Japan and the Japanese. During the past year almost 10,000 stitched volumes of Chinese books in the Chinese language were accessioned, bringing the total number to 24,284. A great number of books from India on religion, history, archaeology, and economics have also been received.

Compared with the enrollment in other university centers for the study of the Orient, the enrollment in classes of Oriental culture here are large. Forty-one courses in Oriental studies have been offered and 15 other courses in allied subjects. The greatest interest among students is shown in those courses having to do with history and culture generally, though a considerable number have registered for study in the various languages.

Adults Studying Industrial Design

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pasadena, Calif.

In answer to an increasing demand by men and women in industry who desire to improve their technique in design, the California Graduate School of Design, in keeping with its non-profit objectives as a civic enterprise, has added a preparatory course in industrial design,—informal seminars meeting Tuesday and Thursday from 7:45 to 10 p. m.

For workers unable to avail themselves of daytime instruction, the new course offers intensive professional training, covering such subjects as mechanical drawing, engineering, drawing, orthographic projection, methods in mechanical perspective as applicable to industrial design, and presentation in industrial design. The course is intended to prepare the student for a course in product design to be offered the following year.

The school is in its third year as an enterprise sponsored by the city and by the patrons of such other institutions as California Institute of Technology, Huntington Library and Art Gallery, and Occidental College, which formed the school to fill a common need in industry and education.

Williamsburg Student Forum Built Along Lines of Colonial House of Burgesses

Williamsburg, Va.

Students of William and Mary College here recently instituted a public forum on the informal pattern of the Oxford Union, following the rules for debate of the Virginia Colonial House of Burgesses. The meeting was held in the great hall of the Christopher Wren building of the college where the Virginia lower house held its meetings while the capitol at Williamsburg was being built. Taking part in the discussions was Ashton Dovell, of Williamsburg, present speaker of the House of Delegates.

"Neutrality" was the subject discussed at the first session. No prepared papers or notes were countenanced. President John Stewart Bryan opened the meeting and turned the chair over to Prof. Warner Moss of the Department of Government.

The forum was initiated by members of the campus International Relations Club. Future discussions will be held at regular intervals on topics of public interest. The meetings are open to all.

Groups Using Fireside Series

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Before the Fireside Series began, you may recall that we suggested to you Round Tablers that you might like to form groups in your own localities and use it for study and discussion. The Monitor study groups already formed, and already in touch with this column, were also urged to make it the background of their early winter reading. We have heard from many of you concerning results to date, but would like to hear from many more. If we get enough material we will run some special "meetings" of this column, sharing the use you have been making of the Series. Here is one report, sent us from a group in California.—Chairman.

* * *

California

Dear Chairman:

The Fireside Series is proving of great interest to one group of Monitor readers and we thought it might be of interest to others to pass along our experiences in handling the various topics presented in the Series.

Our principal purpose of meeting as a group is to encourage discussion on topics of world-wide import and stimulate reading on these subjects. We think the Fireside Series is of sufficient interest and importance to meet once a week rather than twice a month as we had before. In this way we can cover more of the topics and keep up with the timely news. We find that two to three topics are ample for an evening's discussion. Thus two to three members are expected each week to present a topic that will be of general interest to the group. The chairman keeps a list of the topics taken up each week in order to prevent duplication in the future. As the Series continues the choice of topics grows and members can choose any topic not previously taken up.

When a member has a topic to present he can do as much, or as little, preparation as he likes. He can give a brief summary of the article as it is presented in the Series, or he can amplify that material by his outside reading. In most cases the members are sufficiently interested to present their topic in such a way as to be informative and at the same time to encourage discussion by other members. One of our principal purposes of these meetings is to encourage every member present to participate in each discussion and be made to feel that his ideas are just as important as another's. The chairman often helps the speaker in drawing out discussion from the members and keeping the discussion from running too far afield.

We feel that these meetings are invaluable in a number of ways. First, we are finding that current events and subjects of world-wide import are very fascinating. Second, we are reading papers and magazines with a purpose—to be informed. Third, we are learning how to inform others of what we have read. Fourth, we are getting a chance to crystallize our ideas in talking them over with others. Fifth, we are finding that we can more easily carry on conversations with people outside of the group and know whereof we are speaking.

We are very happy to know that the Fireside Series is to be continued another six weeks. We would like to hear through this column from other Monitor Groups and learn how they are using this very excellent Series.

(Mr.) S. M.

* * *

Enchanted Valley

Washington (State)

Dear Chairman:

For several years I have enjoyed reading this column. I especially enjoy the descriptions of the various sections of this country and of other countries. Then I thought I surely must have something to offer since I live in a beautiful section of the country. . . . Yes, I have it. I've seen the beginning of a river. It's worth telling about.

It isn't a big river, nor an important one. Many people in other sections of our state have never heard of it. But it is a beautiful river, an ice-cold river, with green-colored water, and it has some delicious salmon in it. It is the Quinalt River which has its source in the Anderson Glacier in the Olympic National Park.

We were following the trail with our sleeping bags and grub on our backs. The trees were magnificent . . . huge evergreens. I had to throw my head way back or I couldn't see the tops. The trail followed the river, the Quinalt River, a swift stream with big boulders and lots of fish. The fishermen were there, too. We talked to them. One always talks to people one meets on the trail. Somehow barriers are down and people have a friendly interest in each other. The fishermen looked at us with concern. Why would anyone want to hike to the Enchanted Valley of the Quinalt when right here the river was chock-full of fish?

Evening came; the valley narrowed; we were there. We were in the Enchanted Valley of the Quinalt. We looked around us. Canyon walls high above us on both sides; thin streams of water trickling down the canyon walls looking like white ribbons; the shadows from the setting sun; birds singing; the whining mosquitos . . . and then the stars.

In the morning we looked up the canyon. There it was—the Anderson Glacier. From the Enchanted Valley it looked like a small patch of snow. We didn't see it again until we came full upon it.

The last steep slope seemed the steepest. But it was August. I would climb it only in the month of August. The blueberries are ripe then. The slopes were covered with them. As I clutched bush after bush to pull myself upward, I ate my fill of berries. I was so diverted by eating berries I didn't notice how steep the slope was or how long it took me to climb it.

All of a sudden I was there. I was standing on a rocky ledge. Below me was the glacier. There was a feeling of vastness, of spaciousness, of order, of serenity—but not of quietness. The baby river roared.

It was as if a giant had taken a huge spoon and scooped out a large space in the mountains. At the bottom of that space lay the glacier. At the lower end of it was a small glacial lake. From the lake a stream rushed and roared—the Quinalt. I was filled with awe. I had seen the beginning of a river. I started down the steep rocky slope to the glacier's edge. I wanted to touch it. The slope was of loose gravel. I slipped and slid. I could easily have reached the bottom—but how was I to get back up? I saw the tracks of an elk. He had made it—but that didn't mean I could. I contented myself with just looking.

I should like to exchange letters with Round Tablers everywhere.

(Miss) M. W.

* * *

You are sending us some well written letters, Round Tablers, and improving in style and clarity all the time. These two, representing two quite different types of writing, we consider especially well done. It is quite a trick to say a good deal in a short space. Try it. And then, by the way, send it in.

Cheerio.

Chairman

Hispanic Room Opened

On Oct. 12 the Hispanic Room in the Library of Congress at Washington was formally opened. This center for the study of Spanish, Portuguese, and Latin American culture was established by the Hispanic Foundation in the Library of Congress with the co-operation of the Hispanic Society of America.

—From News Bulletin, Institute of International Education.

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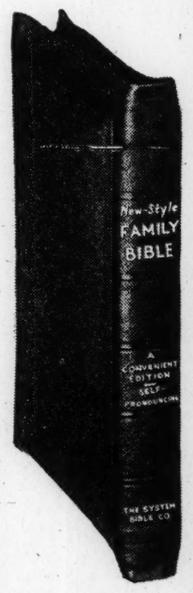

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	600,000
Previous day's sales	744,570
1939 volume to date	239,209,560
1938 volume to date	262,596,066

Stocks Drift Lower in Slow Uneven Trade

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP)—The drift generally was downward in today's stock market after opening efforts to start a rally were given the cold shoulder.

While scattered issues managed to retain modest advances, minor fractional declines predominated near the final hour.

Dealings lagged throughout, with transfers at the rate of approximately 600,000 shares.

Wall Street explanations of "what's the matter with the market?" usually were vague and unconvincing, with the majority of analysts frankly admitting their inability to diagnose the case.

Still mystifying was the fact that stocks have been hanging around about where they were a year ago at this time, while business and industry are away ahead of 1938 levels.

The flow of generous year-end dividends and cheering earnings statements brought in buyers for selected issues, but even here there was no inclination to "reach" for favorites. The European war remained a neutral influence.

Stocks lacking rising vigor were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Goodyear, United Aircraft, Anaconda, American Can, U. S. Gypsum, Sears Roebuck, Santa Fe, and Standard Oil of N. J.

Resistant were Montgomery Ward, N. Y. Central, Johns-Manville, du Pont, Westinghouse, Philip Morris, and General Electric.

Backward in the curb were Lockheed, International Petroleum, and Lake Shore. Up a shade at one time were American Gas, American Cyanamid "B" and Royal Typewriter.

Selected Bonds Rise

Important price gains in today's bond market were limited to a special few corporate issues.

The general list was mixed and narrow. Profit selling based on yesterday's general rise tended to increase in late trading.

Some U. S. Governments pushed ahead for new gains running to ¼ of a point and a few treasuries fell back as much.

Italian loans continued their sharp retreat in the foreign sector. The government 7s showed little rallying power after a 4-point drop.

Advances ranged from 1 to 3½ in Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis 4s, Baltimore & Ohio first 5s of '48 (ceritficates), Bangor & Aroostook 4s of '51, Nickel Plate 3½s, Parmelee Transfer 6s and Peoria & Eastern first 4s.

Wheat Fluctuates Unevenly in Chicago

CHICAGO, Nov. 21 (AP)—Duplicating the action of yesterday's market, wheat prices today advanced about a cent and then lost all of the gain. December contracts reached 89⅜, their best level since the end of 1937, but retreated in late profit taking.

Reports of bad yields revealed by early threshing of wheat in northern sections of the Argentine belt attracted attention. Some late selling was associated with the downward trend of securities.

Wheat closed ⅛-⅜ higher than yesterday, December 88⅝-¾, May 86⅛-¼; corn unchanged to ¼ up, December 50¼, May 52½-⅜; oats ⅛ lower to ⅛ higher.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Early declines were partially cancelled in later stock market trade today. Pressure was not especially strong but buyers showed little inclination to do business. British Government bonds were shaved fractionally while internationals held about steady. Rubber stocks slipped a notch lower but most other commodity issues showed little variation. Domestic and Argentine rails held above water.

Paris: Prices moved slightly both ways in active bourse dealings today. Rentes remained firm, the 1937 dollar guaranteed issue closing at a new record high of 200.95 francs.

Amsterdam: Bourse quotations fluctuated near the previous close throughout today's session. American issues tended lower.

Liverpool: Broadened speculative demand and active trade calling lifted cotton futures 18 to 25 points today. Contracts remained scarce except at substantial advances.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Nov. 21

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
	Europe		
Demand	$3.94⅛	$3.92¾	$4.8397
Cables	3.94⅛	3.92¾	4.8397
France—franc	.0223¾	.0222½	†
Belgium—belga	.1658	.1643	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2245	.2247	§
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	††	††	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5310	.5310	§
Sweden—krona	.2383	.2383	.4537
Norway—krone	.2273	.2273	.4537
Denmark—krone	.1933	.1933	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0076	.0076	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0200x	.0200x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1760x	.1760x	.2961
Poland—zloty	††	††	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0365x	.0365x	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0073x	.0073x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230x	.0230x	.0298
	South America		
Argentina—peso*‡	.2335	.2340	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1850	.1850	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3900	.3900	1.7510
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2346	.2347	.8440
India—rupee	.3030	.3025	.6180
Java—florin	.5362	.5360	.6806
Honk Kong—dol	.2469	.2450	*
Shanghai—dol	.0869	.0862	*
Straits Silmnts—dol	.4625	.4575	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	.8700	.8737	1.6931
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.2000x	.2000x	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12, 1938. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ‖Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott (1.60a)	2	67⅜	67⅛	67⅜	+ ⅜
56½	31½	Acme Steel (3a)	2	52½	52½	52½	N'v 20
11½	6½	Adams Ex (.10g)	7	9⅛	9	9⅛	— ⅛
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	N'v 20
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	2	18¾	18½	18½	N'v 20
68	45¼	Air Reduct (1a)	3	57¼	56¾	56¾	— ¾
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	1⅛	1	1	
10	6½	Alask Jun (.80g)	22	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	16	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	2	14	14	14	+ ⅜
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ¼
18¼	4½	Alleg pf 40 ww	1	14	14	14	N'v 20
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	N'v 20
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	2	23	22¾	22¾	— ¼
11⅞	6¾	Allen Ind (⅝g)	2	10¼	10⅛	10¼	N'v 20
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	2	177	176½	177	
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	4	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
15¼	9½	Allied Mills (1)	21	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ½
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	6	10½	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	4	66⅜	65	65	—2⅞
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (1a)	8	40¾	40	40⅛	— ⅞
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (¾g)	3	15¼	15⅛	15¼	N'v 20
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
21	12	Amal Leath pf	1	18	18	18	N'v 20
74¼	50	Amerada Cp (2)	1	58	57⅜	57⅜	—1
24½	16	Am Ag Ch (1g)	2	21¼	20½	20½	— ¾
40¾	16¾	Am Airlines	5	40	39¼	39½	— ½
17¾	9¾	Am Bank Note	3	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ¼
8	3½	Am Br Sh	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (1a)	5	48	47½	48	— ½
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	5	112¼	111½	112	—1¼
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	2	172	172	172	+ ½
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	1	34½	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅛
64	30¼	Am Car pf	1	55	55	55	
25½	13½	Am Ch&C (.55g)	4	23½	23⅜	23½	+ ¼
115⅛	100	Am Ch & C pf(5)	1	111	111	111	N'v 10
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	4	121⅜	121½	121½	N'v 18
8¾	5	Am Colortype	11	8¼	8	8	N'v 20
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¾
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ⅛
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	7	3	3	3	— ⅛
6¼	4⅜	Am European	1	5	5	5	N'v 20
3⅜	2	Am & For Pow	3	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
25⅛	10	Am & F P $6 pf	13	24½	23	23	—1¼
30⅝	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	9	30½	29⅞	29⅞	+ ⅛
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	1	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
33	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	2	24½	24½	24½	+ ¼
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
43½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	1	37½	37½	37½	N'v 17
55⅛	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	6	54½	54½	54½	
3½	1⅜	Am Ice	1	2¼	2¼	2⅛	N'v 20
25	14½	Am Ice pf	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	N'v 18
9	3¾	Am Internation'l	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ¼
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	1	25⅝	25	25	N'v 20
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	9	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	— ⅝
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	50	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	
5⅛	2⅛	Am M & Metal	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
40⅛	24⅞	Am Metal (¾g)	15	26	25¾	25¾	— ¾
124½	112	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	112	112	112	Oct 19
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
55⅞	32	AP&L 6 pf (3k)	15	55¾	54¾	55	— ¾
47½	28	AP&L 5pf (2½k)	14	47	45¾	45¾	—1¼
18⅜	8½	Am Rad & St S	42	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	6	18⅜	18½	18½	— ⅛
80¼	50	Am RM pf(2¾k)	2	74¼	74	74	—1
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	5	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
20	9	Am Seat (½e)	9	12¼	12	12¼	N'v 20
63	35½	Am Sm & R (2)	15	53¼	52⅛	52¼	—1⅛
142⅞	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	4	142½	142	142	— ⅞
69	59½	Am Snuff (3a)	1	65	65	65	N'v 20
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	7	34¼	33¾	33¾	— ⅜
14½	8¼	Am Stores (½g)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅜
18¼	9	Am Stove (1.55g)	1	16½	16½	16½	N'v 20
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	3	21⅞	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅜
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	88	88	88	
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	3	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	N'v 10
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	15	169⅞	169⅜	169⅜	— ½
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	1	81¾	81¾	81¾	—1¼
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	16	84½	84	84	+ ½
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	2	149¾	149¾	149¾	
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	6	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ¼
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	8	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
96	78¼	Am W W pf (6)	2	92	91⅞	92	N'v 18
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	3	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	— ¼
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	1	49½	49½	49½	— ⅞
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	9	7⅜	7½	7½	— ⅜
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	40	40	40	N'v 10
40	20¾	Anaconda (¾g)	47	33⅜	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅜
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	4	42⅛	42	42	N'v 17
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.45g)	2	23	23	23	— ¼
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	5	15	15	15	N'v 18
3⅝	1½	A P W Paper	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
37	21	Arc-D-M(1.10g)	2	34¼	34	34¼	N'v 17
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	104	104	104	+ ¾
8½	3⅝	Armour Ill	17	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	4	51¾	51	51	
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Oct 4
58	31¾	Arm Cork (1)	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ¼
13	7½	Arnold C (⅜g)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
10½	5⅜	Artloom Corp	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	N'v 20
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	3	10	10	10	
78¾	70	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	77	76	77	N'v 15
81	41	Assd D G 2 pf	3	76	75	75	+1½
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	N'v 14
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	25	28⅞	28¼	28¼	— ⅝
71	50	AT&SF pf(3½g)	1	60	60	60	— ⅝
30½	15	Atl Coast Line	6	25¾	25½	25½	— ½
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	2	16	16	16	—1
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	5	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	N'v 18
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	3	23½	23½	23⅛	— ¾
110½	104¼	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108	108	108	N'v 14
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (½g)	5	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	46	45⅞	46	
71	50	Atlas Pow (3g)	2	67½	67½	67½	+ ½
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	7½	7½	7½	N'v 20
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	1	3½	3½	3½	N'v 20
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	N'v 16
9⅝	3½	Aviation Corp	39	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ¼
		B					
21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	14	17¾	17½	17½	
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	8	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	3	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	— ¼
30½	17¾	Bang & Ar (2)	6	18½	18	18½	+ ½
21½	10¼	Barber As (¼g)	4	16⅞	16¾	16¾	— ¼
13	6	Barker Bros	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ¼
19½	11⅛	Barns Oil (.90g)	9	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
26⅜	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	7	25½	24½	24½	— ½
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
107½	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	N'v 17
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	120½	120½	120½	N'v 10
9⅝	7¼	Belding-He (.80)	2	9⅛	9	9⅛	N'v 20
73⅝	52	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	52	52	52	N'v 9
33¾	16⅜	Bendix Av(1½g)	8	30⅜	30¼	30½	+ ⅛
22	17⅞	Ben Ind (1.35g)	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅛
55⅜	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	2	55	54¾	54¾	— ⅛
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	42½	42⅜	42½	— ¼
100	50¼	Beth Stl (1½g)	27	85½	83⅝	83⅝	—1
18½	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	2	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	— ¼
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	115	114⅜	114⅜	— ⅝
32¾	15⅞	Bigelow-S (1g)	1	27	27	27	— ½
24½	14	Black & Deck(1)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	
36½	13¾	Bliss&Lau(2¼a)	3	33¼	33¾	32¾	— ⅛
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	18	27½	27	27	— ½
28½	16	Bohn A&B (¾g)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ¾
23⅛	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	1	22	22	22	
22	16½	Borden Co (.90g)	6	21⅝	21½	21½	— ¼
32	18¾	Borg-War (¾g)	31	26⅛	25¾	25¾	— ⅛
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	N'v 20
34¾	19½	Bower Roll B (2)	3	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	—1⅜
73¾	51⅜	Brew Corp (.60)	4	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
157⅜	79¾	Bridgeport Br	8	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (1g)	4	24	23¾	23¾	— ¼
41	31	Briggs&Stra(3)	2	41	40¾	41	N'v 20
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	2	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	— ⅛
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
13⅝	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	1	12	11⅞	12	
11	11	Bkly & Q T pf ct	3	11½	11½	11½	
14⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	3	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	9	42¾	41½	41¾	—1¼
43	39	Bkly-M Tr pf ct	2	42	40½	40½	—2½
30⅛	13⅝	Bkly Un G (½g)	3	25¼	25	25	— ⅜
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (2)	1	36	36	36	N'v 14
25¼	9⅜	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	6	24⅞	24½	24½	+ ⅛
13⅛	7	Bucyr Erie (½g)	15	11	10⅞	10¾	— ¼
8	4	Budd Mfg	3	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
6¼	3	Budd Wheel	14	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
34¼	21½	Bulova Watc (2)	3	32¼	32	32¼	— ½
19¾	11½	Burling Mills (1)	3	18⅛	18	18	— ¼
18¾	11	Burr Ad M (.40)	17	12¾	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
7¾	1	Bush Teminal	5	5½	5⅜	5½	
9⅛	5¾	Butler Br (.30g)	4	8⅛	8	8	— ¼
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	4	22½	22½	22½	N'v 17
6¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	3	4½	4¼	4¼	
16⅜	7	Byers(AM) Co	3	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	10	16⅝	16	16	N'v 20
		C					
30	13¼	Calif Packing	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ¼
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	2	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	N'v 17
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	12	2	2	2	
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¼g)	5	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
17¾	9⅛	Camp Wy (.20g)	6	15¼	14¾	14¾	N'v 20
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	4	15½	15½	15½	— ⅜
6¼	3⅛	Canad Pacific	7	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
41½	29½	Can Mills (1¼g)	1	38	38	38	+ ½
8	4½	Capital Ad A	7	7	7	7	Oct 28
33	13⅞	Carpent S (.70g)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	—1¾
4	2⅜	Car & Gen (⅜g)	1	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
94½	63½	Case (JI) Co	1	74	73	73	—1
64½	38½	Caterpill Trac(2)	8	54⅝	53⅞	54¼	+ ¼
107½	100½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	N'v 14
29¼	13⅝	Celanese (½a)	8	26½	26	26	— ⅜
19⅛	7⅞	Celotex Corp	9	11¼	11	11	— ¼
30¾	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	24½	24⅜	24½	+ ⅜
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	2	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	3	6¼	6	6	— ½
14¾	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	2	9	8¾	8¾	N'v 17
6⅞	3½	Century R M	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	N'v 6
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas (4)	6	39	38⅜	38⅜	— ⅞
13	5⅛	Cert-teed Prod	12	7¼	7	7	— ½
22½	18	ChainBelt(1.10g)	2	19½	19½	19½	+ ½
30	17	Champ Pap & F	1	25½	25½	25½	N'v 20
21½	6⅝	Checker Cab	5	19	19	19	N'v 20
47¼	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	17	42⅞	42¼	42¼	— ½
95½	85¾	Ches & O pf (4)	2	94	94	94	

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
29½	17¼	Ches Cor (1.20g)	9	28¼	28	28¼	N'v 17
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	9	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	N'v 17
1⅜	⅜	Chi & N West	15	¾	⅝	¾	
3⅝	1¼	Chi & N West pf	8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	1	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
14	9½	Chi Mail Or (1)	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
⅞	¼	Chi M St P&P	30	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
1⅝	½	Chi M S P&P pf	10	¾	¾	¾	
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	1	16½	16	16	
39½	30⅝	Chi P T cv pf (3)	3	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	+ ⅛
50¼	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	2	48	48	48	N'v 15
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	2	½	½	½	N'v 18
1⅝	½	C R I & P 6% pf	1	¾	¾	¾	N'v 20
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	1	1	1	
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	N'v 10
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	11	11½	11⅜	11⅜	N'v 20
13½	5	Childs Co	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	N'v 18
94⅜	53⅝	Chrysler (4g)	21	89¾	88⅞	89¼	+ ⅜
14⅞	9	City I & F (1.20)	9	12¼	12¼	12¼	
4⅜	2¼	City Stores	3	4⅛	4	4	
34½	15	Clark Eq (2¼g)	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ⅝
39	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	4	38⅜	38	38	
60⅛	34⅜	Climax M (1.20a)	5	48	47¾	47¾	N'v 20
36¾	21	Cluett Pea(¾g)	11	36⅜	35½	35¾	— ¼
133	105	Coca-Cola (5g)	4	123	122	122	
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	61¼	61¼	61¼	N'v 14
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (½a)	16	16	15⅛	15⅛	—1⅛
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	3	105	105	105	
37½	20¼	Collins & A (1)	1	33½	33½	33½	— ½
24⅞	11⅜	Col Fuel & Iron	2	22	21¼	21¼	— ¾
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1½g)	15	24¼	23¾	23¾	— ¼
24¾	14	Col Br B (1½g)	6	24¼	24	24¼	+ ¼
9	51	Col Gas & El	53	7⅛	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	84½	84½	84½	+ ½
15⅝	6⅝	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	N'v 20
30½	16	Col P pf(2.41k)	1	19½	19½	19½	N'v 17
96	73	Colum Ca (4½g)	1	93¼	93¼	93¼	
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	5	46¾	46¾	46¾	
109⅝	98½	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	N'v 17
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	11	53¼	52⅝	52¾	
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	2	106	106	106	N'v 20
16	8⅜	Coml Solvents	34	13½	12½	12¾	+ ¼
2⅛	1¼	Com'th&South	21	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
72½	45¾	Com&Sou pf(3)	5	69	67½	67½	—1¼
31⅜	25⅝	Com.Ed (1.80)	62	31¼	31⅛	31¼	
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	1	6⅞	6½	6½	N'v 18
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (¾g)	8	25¼	25	25¼	+ ¼
8¼	5	Congress Cigar	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	N'v 20
32¾	15½	Cons Aircraft	4	29½	29	29⅜	— ¼
9⅜	5⅝	Consol Cig (¾g)	2	8½	8⅜	8⅜	N'v 18
1	¼	Cons Cop (.30g)	7	8¼	8	8⅛	
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	32	30⅞	30½	30½	
108½	101¾	Cons Ed pf (5)	4	107½	107½	107½	N'v 20
2½	1	Con Film Ind	2	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
12⅛	7¾	Consol F pf(3¾k)	3	9¾	9½	9½	N'v 20
7⅞	4⅝	Cons Laundries	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	15	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
5⅝	1	Con RR Cuba pf	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	3	5	4⅞	5	N'v 17
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	24	24	24	Oct 25
101	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	6	99½	99½	99½	+ ¼
16⅞	9½	Contain Cp(¼g)	9	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
22⅛

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Uneven Price Trend in Cloth Mart Past Week

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Conflicting price trends made the primary cotton gray goods markets somewhat confusing during the past week. Print cloths and some of the fine fabrics made of combed yarns were slow and the pressure of second hand offerings forced prices slightly lower, while many of the medium weight apparel cloths were slow and barely steady in price.

The heavy goods, however, were very active and sold in large quantities at slightly higher prices and the trend of values in that quarter of the market was strongly upward, with more business being offered to the mills than they can conveniently handle for the first quarter of the new year.

Total sales for the week far exceeded the current rate of loom output in the heavy goods division, but fell sharply below the week's offtake from the looms in the lighter weight goods. Some estimated that the total yardage sold in all divisions might have been equal to the total yardage produced during the week by the entire industry, but others placed the total slightly under production.

Buyers seeking to engage goods for deliveries extending four, five and six months ahead have been told the mills would not sell further ahead than 90 days and in come cases the mills refused to accept deliveries more than 60 days ahead.

In this way manufacturers sought to prevent buyers from getting long future commitments which might prove productive of cancellations if the market should decline.

Unable to buy extended forward deliveries, buyers refused to be held down to covering their immediate needs as the mills advised, but bought nearby deliveries far in excess of their needs expecting to carry the surplus over for future use. They are now beginning to discover that their deliveries are coming in faster than they can take care of the invoice payments, and they have felt warranted in offering substantial quantities of this surplus yardage for resale at cut prices.

It is this reselling of nearby goods that is now proving the chief factor in unsettling gray goods prices, and mills find themselves facing exactly the situation they sought to avoid. The only difference is that the squeeze covers a relatively short period because long future deliveries are not very numerous.

Due chiefly to this condition, print cloths were somewhat slow and prices were inclined to be weak on many of the standard constructions. The 39-inch 4.75 yard 68x72s was the most active print cloth construction and sold at 6⅛ to 6¼ cents, with most of the trading at 6⅛ to 6 3-16ths cents. Some claim to have placed long forward deliveries at 6 cents flat.

Narrow print cloths were quiet and slightly weaker in price and some of the tobacco cloth constructions and some of the gauze numbers sold on a basis of 34 cents a pound.

Sheetings were quiet most of the week, but had a flurry of buying at the very close of the week when bag makers came in for large lots of some of the heavier numbers.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
4 3⅜s '43-'40 June	102.18	102.18	102.18
7 3¼s '41	105.8	105.8	105.8
50 3⅜s '47-'43	109.19	109.19	109.19
31 3¼s '45-'43	109.20	109.19	109.19
26 3¼s '46-'44	110.5	110.2	110.2
5 2½s '45	107.26	107.26	107.26
1 3s '48-'46	109.23	109.23	109.23
5 2s '47	104.3	104.3	104.3
1 3½s '52-'49	110.28	110.28	110.28
9 2½s '53-'49	104.18	104.16	104.16
51 2¾s '54-'51	106	105.28	106
3 3s '55-'51	108.21	108.21	108.21
5 2⅞s '60-'55	106.18	106.12	106.12
3 2¾s '59-'56	105.8	105.7	105.8
2 2¾s '63-'58	105.2	105.2	105.2
131 2¾s '65-'60	104.29	104.26	104.28

Home Owners Loan

1 3s '52-'44	107.15	107.15	107.15

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s '47	103½	103½	103½
9 Alleghany cv 5s '44	80¾	80	80½
11 Alleghany cv 5s '49	72½	71⅞	72⅛
25 Alleghany 5s '50 st	48⅝	48¾	48¾
10 Allied Stres 4½s '51	97	97	97
9 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	111	111	111
47 Am & For P5s 2030	64¾	64	64
6 AmIGChem 5½s '49	103½	103⅝	103⅝
9 Am T & T 5½s '43	109⅛	109	13-32 109⅛
17 Am T & T 3¼s '66	107⅝	107⅞	107⅝
6 Am T & T 3¼s '61	108½	108¼	108¼
6 Am W & E 6s '75	106	106	106
4 Anaconda Copp 4½s '50	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1 Ang C Nitra deb 67	37¾	37¾	37¾
1 Ark&MRyB&T 5s 64	95	95	95
6 Arm Del 4s 57	98¾	98½	98½
11 Arm Del 4s 55	99	99	99
13 AT&SF 4s 95	107⅜	107	107⅜
2 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	90⅞	90½	90½
10 AT&BT T Sh L 4s 58	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
10 AT&SF 4½s5C-A 62	108¼	108¼	108¼
6 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	97¼	97	97¼
8 A C Line 1st 4s 52	79½	79	79¼
8 Am C Line cit 4s 52	67½	67½	67½
12 A C Line 4½s 64	64	63½	64
1 A C Line 5s 45	77	77	77
9 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	70	70	70
1 Atl Refin 3s 53	105	105	105
1 B&O rfg 6s 95 ct	31½	31½	31½
18 B&O 1st 5s 48	67¼	66½	67¼
18 B&O 1st 5s 48 ct	66½	65⅝	66½
4 B&O 5s 96 F	27¾	27¾	27¾
1 B&O 5s 96 F ct	27½	27½	27½
3 B&O 5s 2000 D	28¼	28	28
3 B&O 5s 2000 D ct	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
17 B&O cv 4½s 60	19½	19¼	19¼
4 B&O cv 4½s 60 ct	18¾	18½	18½
11 B&O 1st 4s 48	66	65⅝	66
10 B&O PLE&WV 4s 41	60¾	60¾	60¾
8 B&O S W 5s 50	49	48¾	48½
6 Bang & Aroo cn 4s51	80	78¼	80
6 Bang & Aroo 5s 43	110¼	0100¼	100¼
16 Beth Sti 4¼s 60	107⅞	107¼	107⅞
6 Beth Sti 3¼s 65	105	104¾	105
7 Beth Sti 3½s 52	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
11 Beth Sti 3¼s 59	100	99¾	100
3 Big Sandy 4s 44	108½	108½	108½
38 Boston&Me 5s 67	45¾	44¼	45
27 Boston&Me 4¾s 61	45¾	43¾	44¾
77 Boston&Me 5s 55	45½	44¼	45½
11 Bos & NY AirL 4s 55	10	9¾	9¾
3 Bkly City RR 5s 41	60½	61	61
2 Bkly City RR 5s 41 ct	58	58	58
3 Bkly Edis 3½s 66	109	109	109
10 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66 ct	78	78	78
137 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66	79¼	78¼	79⅛
26 Bkly UnElist 5s 50	83	82⅞	83
4 Bkly U Gas 5s 57 B	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
1 Buf Gen El 4½s 81	112½	112½	112½
2 Buf R&P 4½s 57	41	41	41
6 Buf-R&P 4½s '57ct	40¾	40	40¼
7 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	102⅝	101½	102⅜
1 Can Sou 5s '62	87	87	87
8 Can Sou 5s '69Jly	103¼	103⅛	103¼
4 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	104¼	104	104¼
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	100¾	100¼	100¾
8 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100½	100⅜	100½
1 Can Pac 5s '54	79½	79½	79½
1 Can Pac 4½s '46	79¾	79¾	79¾
13 Can Pac 4s perp	62½	62¼	62½
5 Caro C&O 6s '52	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Cen of Ga 5s '59	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1 Cen of Ga 5s '59C	3¾	3¾	3¾
9 Cen New Eng 4s '61	46	46	46
1 Cen NY Pow 3¾s '62	109½	-09½	-09½
1 Cen Pac 5s '60	53¾	53¾	53¾
3 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	74	74	74
5 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	173½	173⅝	173⅝
2 Cen Steel 8s '41	110 1-32	110 1-32	110 1-32
1 Centain-td 5½s '48	77½	77½	77½
6 C&O 3½s '96D	99	98⅞	99
5 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	98⅞	98⅛	98⅛
3 C&O rfg 3½s '63F	104½	104½	104½
11 Chi & Alton 3s '49	11½	11¼	11½
5 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	90¼	90⅛	90¼
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	93½	93½	93½
5 CB&Q 3½s 'III '49	98	97¾	98
30 Chi Cit West 4s '59	23½	23½	23½
4 Chi I&L 6s '66	5⅝	5½	5½
1 Chi I&L 5s '66	5½	5½	5½
45 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	8¼	7¾	7¾
31 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2½	2⅛	2⅛
3 CM&SP&P 4½s '89 C	27¼	27	27
5 CM&SP gen 4s '89	26¼	26⅛	26¼
5 Chi&NW 6½s '36	16½	16¼	16¼
15 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	4	¾	ESC
15 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	4	⅜	⅜
4 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	10	10	10
1 Chi & NW 4s '87	15	15	15
50 CRI&P 4½s '52 A	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	2¼	2¼	2¼
7 CRI&P 4s '88	15½	15½	15½
11 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	6½	6¼	6¾
2 CRI&P rfg 4½s '34 ct	5½	5½	5½
1 Ch Sti Sta 3½s '51	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	93¼	93¼	93¼
4 Ch & W Ind 4s'52	92	91½	92
1 Cin Gas & El 3¼s '66	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
3 Cin Un Term 3¾s '69	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 CCC&StL 4½s '63	56	56	56
27 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s 65	109	108½	108½
17 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	91¾	91	91¾
3 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	82	81¾	81¾
5 Clev UnTerm4½s'77C	75¾	75¼	75¼
4 Col&So 4½s '80	37¼	37¼	37¼
9 Colombia G 5s '52 Au	103½	103½	103½
9 Colombia G 5s '52 May	103¾	103⅝	103¾
8 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104¼	104	104¼
7 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	110	110	110
45 Comwlth Edcv3¼s'58	124¾	124¾	124¾
2 Conn Riv Pw 3¾s '61	109¾	109¾	109¾
14 Conso Ed 3¼s '46	107⅝	107½	107⅝
2 Con Edis 3½s '48	107⅞	107½	107½
14 Con Edis 3½s '58	108⅝	108	108
1 Con Edis 3½s '56	108	108	108
13 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	104¾	104¼	104¾
4 Con Rys 4s '35	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
8 Consum Pow 3¼s '70	109	109	109
8 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	105¼	105½	105¼
19 Container 5s '43	102	102	102
10 Crane Co 3½s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	102¾	102⅜	102⅜
5 Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	32¾	32¾	32¾
2 Cuba RR 7½s '46	47	47	47

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Dayton P & L 3⅛s '60	108½	108¼	108½
2 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	65	64⅜	64⅝
4 D G & E 5s '51	107¼	107¼	107¼
11 D & R G 4½s '36	91½	91½	91½
6 D & R G 4s '36	91½	91¼	91½
1 D & R G W 5s '55 asd	23¼	23¼	23¼
10 Det Ed 4s '65	111½	111½	111½
3 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	109¼	109	109¼
13 Erie rfg 5s '67	17¼	17¼	17¼
11 Erie rfg 5s '75	17⅜	17¼	17⅜
5 Erie 1st 4s '96	49¼	49¼	49¼
23 Erie gen lien 4s '96	22⅜	22¼	22½
1 Fed Lt & T 5s '42 st	104	104	104
11 Firestone T&R 3½s'48	106¼	106	106
2 Fla E Cst 5s '74	83¼	83¼	83¼
2 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	81½	81½	81½
1 Fonda J & G 2-4s '82	3	3	3
3 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	105	105	105
5 Gen Cable 5½s '47	102	102	102
25 Gen Mot Acc 3¼s '51	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
7 Goodrich 4¼s '56	104½	104	104½
10 Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	87	87	87
2 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	82¾	82¾	82¾
2 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	82¾	82¾	82¾
6 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	103	103	103
3 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	91	91	91
1 Gulf M & N 5s '50	81	81	81
6 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	96¾	96¼	96¾
7 Gulf St Util 3½s '69	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Harlem Riv&P 4s '54	60	60	60
1 Hous OTex 4½s'54	98	98	98
3 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	46½	46	46
9 Hud & Man inc 5s'57	14¼	14	14
4 Ill Cen 4s '53	48¾	48	48¾
3 Ill Cen rfg 4s'55	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
4 Ill Cen 4s '66	49	48¾	48¾
1 IC&CSL¾NO 5s'63A	52	52	52
5 Indus Rayon 4½s '48.	98½	98½	98½
1 Inland Stl 3¾s'61	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
21 Interb R Tr 6s '32	32¼	31⅝	32
10 Inter RTr rfg 5s'66ct	73	73	73
29 Inter Rwy rfg 5s'66	73½	73¼	73⅜
5 Interlake Iron cv 4s'47	90¾	90¼	90¼
8 Int G Nor aj 6s '52	1¾	1¾	1¾
5 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	73½	73½	73½
1 Int Paper 6s '55	95¼	94¾	94¾
5 Int Pap 5s '47	101¼	101	101
17 Int T&T 4½s '52	45½	45⅜	45½
36 Int T&T 5s '55	49⅞	49	49¼
1 JamesF&Clea 4s '59	57	57	57
5 KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	29½	29½	29½
1 KCFtS & M 4s '36 ct	29	29	29
1 KC South 5s '50	68½	68½	68½
8 KC South 5s '50	66¼	66¼	66¼
11 K C Term 4s '60	109¼	109	109
3 Kans G&E 4½s'80	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
4 Keith B F)6s '46	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Kentucky Cen 4s '37	107	107	107
3 Koppers Co 4s '51	104¼	104	104¼
3 Kresge Found 4s '45	105	105	105
5 Kresge Found 3½s '47	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Lac Gas 6s '42A	46	46	46
8 Lac Gas 5½s '53	49½	49	49
1 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	49¼	49¼	49¼
2 L S & M B 3½s '97	83¼	83¼	83¼
3 Lautaro Nit inc '75	34½	34¼	34½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '54	24¾	24¾	24¾
5 Leh Val 4½s 2003	18	18	18
4 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	17	17	17
1 Lion Oil cv 4½s '52	100½	100½	100½
1 Lorillard Co 7s '44	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
2 Lorillard Co 5s '51	123⅞	123⅞	123⅞
1 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	84	84	84
18 Louis & N un 4s '40	101 3-32	101¼	101 3-32
3 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	85	85	85
8 Louis & N Jct 4s 2003	79½	79½	79½
3 Louis & N Pad & M 4s '46	100½	100	100½
10 Maine Cen 4s '45	80½	80	80
1 Maine Cen 4½s '60	53½	53½	53½
1 Manati Sug 4s '57	38¾	38¾	38¾
18 Manhat Ry 4s '90	75⅞	74¾	75⅛
16 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	75¼	74¾	75¼
12 Manhat Ry 2nd 4s 2013	41⅞	41¾	41⅞
4 McCrory Strs 5s'51	107	107	107
4 Mead Corp 6s '45A	104¼	104¼	104¼
10 Mich Con Gas 4s'63	101	101	101
6 MilSparta&NW 4s '47	16	16	16
1 MSP&SSMarie 6s '46	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s '78	55	55	55
1 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	6½	6½	6½
1 Mo-Ill 5s '59	63½	63½	63½
3 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '62A	22½	22	22
3 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	32⅜	32	32⅜
2 M-K-Tex 4s'62 B	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
25 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	15¾	15¾	15¾
10 Mo Pac 5s '65A ct	15	15	15
2 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
16 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	15	15	15
21 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	15¾	15⅜	15¾
3 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	15¾	15⅜	15⅜
10 Mo Pac 5s '81	1-5⅜	15⅜	15⅜
18 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	4	4	4
7 Mo Pac 3rdext 4s '38	68	68	68
1 Mob&O Montg 5s '47	23	23	23
5 Mob¾ Oh 5s '38	33½	33	33
24 Mob&O 4½s '77	30½	29⅝	30
4 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	110⅛	110	110
2 Mo Pac 3rdext 4s '38	68	68	68
1 Mob&O Montg 5s '47	23	23	23
5 Mob¾ Oh 5s '38	33½	33	33
24 Mob&O 4½s '77	30½	29⅝	30
4 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	110⅛	110	110
15 Nor Am Co 3½s '49	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 Nor Pac 6s 2047	58½	58¼	58½
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	51	51	51
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	50¾	50¾	50¾
22 Nor Pac 4s '97	69½	69¼	69¼
1 Nor Pac 4s '97 reg	66	66	66
3 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42¼	41¾	41¾
7 Nor Pac 3s 2047 reg	38	38	38
5 NorStaPow3½s'67	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Ohio Ed 4s '67	109	109	109
2 Ohio Ed 4s '65	108¼	108	108
4 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	106½	106½	106½
6 Oklahoma &E 4s '46	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
26 Ore RR & Nav 4s '46	110	110	110
5 Otis Steel 4½s '62 A	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
2 Pas Gas&El 3½s'66	107¾	107¾	107¾
12 Pac G&E 3¼s '61	110⅝	110	110¼
5 Pac Gas&El 4s '64	112⅝	112	112
7 Pac T&T 3¼s'66B	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
4 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	47½	47⅜	47⅜
15 Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	86¾	86¾	86¾
1 Parmelee T 6s '44	48	48	48
25 Pen Co 4s '63	101½	101½	101½
1 Penn-Dix 6s '41 A	96½	96⅛	96½
8 Pen P&Lt 4½s '74	108½	108	108
34 Pen P&Lt 3½s '69	107	106⅞	107
3 Pen RR gen 5s '68	107½	107½	107½
8 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	100½	100¼	100¼
6 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	88	88	88
7 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	96½	95⅞	96⅛
6 Pen RR 4½s '84 E	95½	95½	95½
1 Pen RR 4s '48	111¾	111¾	111¾
5 Pen RR 3¾s '70	88½	88⅜	88½
10 Pen RR 3½s '52	86¼	86	86
34 Peoria & E 1st 4s 40	71½	69	71½
13 Peoria & E inc 4s 90	9¾	9¼	9½
1 PhilBal&W 4½s'58	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 Phila Co 5s 57	105½	105⅝	105⅝
5 Phil Elec 3½s 67	110¼	110¼	110¼
7 Ph read2C&I cv 6s 49	4½	4	4
7 Philippine Ry 4s 37	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
12 Phillips Pet 3s 53	112¾	112¾	113¼
1 PCC & St L 4½s 77	98⅝	98⅜	98⅜
1 PCC & St L 4½s 64	114¼	114¼	114¼
1 PCC & St L 4s 60	108	108	108
1 Pitts C & St L 4½s 52	100	100	100
1 Pitts&WVa 4½s 60	83¾	83	83
23 Porti Gen E 4½s 60	82½	82	82
2 Por Ri A Tob 6s 42	46¼	46¼	46¼
1 Por Ri AT 6s 42	47½	47½	47½
29 Postal Tel&C 5s 53	117⅞	117⅞	117¼
4 PubSvc No Ill 3½s 68	108¼	108¼	108¼
4 Readg 4½s'97	73½	73	73½
2 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	61½	61½	61½
2 Rem Rand 4¼s 56	100	100	100
2 Republic Steel 4½s 61	94¾	94½	94½
35 Republic Steel 4½s 56	94¾	94¼	94¾
2 Revere Cop & B 4½s 56	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49	12¾	12¼	12¼
2 St L S F 5s 50 B	10½	10¼	10¼
2 St L S F 4½s 78	10½	10	10½
12 St L SW 5s 51	16½	16	16
8 SA&A Pass 4s 43-	61½	61	61
1 San Ant Pub Svc 4s 63	107½	107½	107½
11 Seab A L cn 6s 45	9	8¾	8¾
1 Sea AL rfg 4s59	8¼	8¼	8¼
9 Sea-AllFla 6s 35A ct	4	4	4
7 Shell Un 2½s 54	95½	95⅝	95⅝
1 Silesian-Am 7s 41	28	28	28
2 Skelly Oil 4s 51	105¼	105¼	105¼
13 So Bell T&T 3¼s 62	108	107⅞	108
24 So Bell T&T 3½s 78	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
21 Sou Kraft 4¼s 46	97½	97½	97½
5 Sou Nat Gas 4½s 51	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝
13 Sou Pac 4½s 68	51¾	51	51¾
24 Sou Pac 4½s 81	51¾	51	51¼
49 So Pac 4½s 49	51½	51	51¼
4 So Pac rfg 4s 55	67⅜	67⅛	67⅛
24 So Pac clt 4s 49	49¾	49	49⅜
2 So Pac 3¾s 46	58	57½	58
20 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	52¼	52¼	52½
1 So Pac SFR 4s 50	81¾	81	81
22 South Ry 6½s 56	83½	83	83
5 South Ry gen 6s 56	78½	78⅛	78½
1 South Ry cn 5s 94	88¼	88¼	88¼
34 South Ry gen 4s 56	61	60¾	60¾
2 S W Bell Tel 3s 68	108½	108⅜	108½
2 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	104¾	104¾	104¾
4 Stanuudebaker cv 6s 45	96¾	96½	96½
5 Swift & Co 3¼s 50	107	107	107
2 T R A Stl 4s 57	114	114	114
2 T RR A St L 4s '53	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Tex Corp 3½s '51	107	107	107
6 Tex Corp 3s '59	104¼	104	104
1 Tex & Pac 5s 80 T	75	75	75
12 Third Ave aj 5s '60	14½	13½	13⅞
17 Third Ave 4s '60	49	48½	49
1 TideWatAssoO3½s'52	106½	106½	106½
6 Un Oil Cal 3s '59	101¾	101⅞	101⅞
9 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	113¾	113½	113¼
1 Un Pac 3½s '71	96⅝	96⅜	96⅝
10 Un Pac 1st 4s 2008	107¼	107	107¼
1 Un Pac 3½s '70	96½	96½	96½
4 Unit Drug 5s '53	77¾	77	77
4 US Steel 3¼s'48	105¾	105¾	105¾
22 Utah P & L 6s '44	103	102⅝	102⅝
3 Util P&L 5½s '47	80	80	80
2 Util P&L 5s '50	80	80	80
6 Vanadium 5s '41	108½	-08	108
1 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	107½	107½	107½
25 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	11	11	11
8 Wabash 1st 5s '39	38	38	38
22 Wabash 5s '80 D	11¼	11	11
1 Wabash 5s '76 B	11¼	11¼	11¼
7 Wabash 4½s '78C	11	11	11
1 Wab 3½s Omaha '41	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
5 Walker H 4¼s '45	105	105	105
1 Walwrth 4s '55	66	66	66
4 Warner Bros 6s '48	85	84	84
3 Warner Bros 5½s '41	60	60	60
4 Westch Lt 3½s '67	107⅜	107¾	107¾
6 Westn Md 4s '52	83⅜	83½	83½
1 WNY&Pa gen 4s '43	107	107	107
3 Westn Pac 1st 5s '46	121	121	121
10 Westn Pac 5½s asd	20¼	20¼	20¼
2 Western Un 5s '51	71¼	71¼	71¼
8 Westren Un 5s '60	70¼	69¾	69¾
4 Western Un 4½s'50	66½	66½	66½
3 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	98¾	98¾	98¾
4 Wilson & Co 4s '55	103½	103½	103½
7 Wisc El Pow 3½s '68	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Wis PubSvc 4s '61	109¾	109¾	109¾
6 Woungst S&T 4s '61	105¾	105¼	105¼
5 Youngst S&T 4s '48	116¼	116¼	116¼

Foreign Bonds

1 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	48¾	48⅝	48¾
4 Antioquia 7s '45	17	17	17
4 Antioquia 7s '48 D	17	16¾	16⅝
1 Antioquia 3d 7s '57	16	16	16
41 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	76	74⅝	74¾
42 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	75	74¾	75
4 Argentine 4s '77	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
45 Argentine 4½s '71	85	84⅞	85
1 Australia 5s '55	79¾	79¾	79¾
10 Belgium 6½s '49	89	88⅞	89
8 Belgium 6s '55	86¼	86¼	86¼
58 Brazil 8s '41	23½	21½	21½
3 Brazil 6½s '26-'27	16	16	16
23 Brazil 6½s '27-'57	16⅜	16	16
4 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	15	14½	14½
2 Buen A 3s '84	42¾	42⅝	42⅞
8 Buen A 4½s 4¾s '77

Commerce and Finance

Current Upturn Held Due to Normal and Domestic Factors

Business and Industry

TNEC Study Indicates New Price Advance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Although there has been little change in the general level of wholesale commodity prices during the last two weeks, certain commodities have shown a sharp reaction to war conditions, according to the Temporary National Economic Committee in the second of its periodic summaries recently requested by President Roosevelt as a check on the effect of the war's impact on prices generally.

In general the report stated, the prices of raw materials and finished products moved narrowly between Oct. 21 and Nov. 11, during which period the Bureau of Labor Statistics' composite wholesale index declined one-tenth of a point to 79.3. On the other hand, the report said, the prices of semi-manufactured products, which on Oct. 21 showed the largest increases from pre-war levels, declined materially.

Transitional Stage

"It seems probable," the committee reported, "that this relative stability indicates that the adjustment of commodity prices to war conditions is entering a transitional phase. Many of the sharp speculative increases, such as those for sugar, hogs and tin, which characterized the early weeks of September, have been largely offset.

"On the other hand, there is some evidence that price movements are entering a secondary upward phase in which the element of speculation is less significant. Between Oct. 14 and Nov. 11 raw material prices, which were the first to react from their shorp initial upturn, showed signs of resuming their rise.

"The raw materials index was 71.6 on Oct. 14, 72.1 on Oct. 28 and 72.5 on Nov. 11."

A "spectacular" change noted in the textile fiber market, the committee reported, was the increase in the price of silk from $1.83 a pound last Jan. 3, which was the year's low level, to $3.38 on Nov. 15, with 30 per cent of the increase having taken place since Aug. 26.

Drugs, Chemicals Steady

The committee noted that there has not been much change in the price of drugs and chemicals since the war began, in contrast with the situation at the beginning of the World War when the United States was largely dependent upon foreign supplies.

However, it commented on a 6 per cent rise in the price of quinine sulphate during the week ended Nov. 11, remarking that this coincided with the government's request for bids on this product as a part of the program of acquiring strategic war materials. These bids, the report said, "may have affected the market."

Another price increase which the committee noted was in cattle feed. The price of bran, it said, rose more than 60 per cent immediately after the declaration of war, then lost the major part of this rise in the next few weeks, but again turned up to a figure 53 per cent above the mid-August level. Middlings is now 44 per cent above the Aug. 26 figure, the report said.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 11
Home Savings Bank	Dec. 11
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 11
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 11
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Dec. 20

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Medford Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 11
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Dec. 11
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Dec. 20

Tax Exempt in Massachusetts — *Free of Federal Income Taxes*

$50,000

City of Revere, Mass.

2¾% Municipal Relief Bonds

Due $5,000 each year Nov. 1, as below

1940	.50%	1945	1.70%
1941	.80	1946	1.85
1942	1.10	1947	2.00
1943	1.30	1948	2.10
1944	1.50	1949	2.20

Net Debt Ratio 2.9% — Population 35,319

Legality approved by Messrs. Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins, Boston, Mass.

Bond, Judge & Co. Inc. Boston — Lyons & Co. Boston

Machine Tool Index New High for Year

By the Associated Press

Cleveland, Ohio

The National Machine Tool Builders' Association reported that the industry's operating activity mounted to 84.9 per cent of capacity during October.

This was the highest point for the year and compared with 74.6 per cent in September. The association's index, based on a survey of 60 per cent of the industry, has advanced steadily from a level of 52.5 per cent in January, 1939.

Gold Imports Up Slightly in Week, Total $27,057,711

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold imports gained a little last week, the Commerce Department said.

Imports in the seven days ended Nov. 8 totalled $27,057,711, compared with $19,977,092 in the preceding week. Imports have been sharply reduced since the war began.

The department also said the amount of gold deposited by foreign governments and central banks in the Federal Reserve banks of this country declined during the week by $1,621,433 to $1,174,837,265. Presumably, both the imported gold and the gold taken out of earmark were sold to the United States Treasury.

The gain in gold imports largely resulted from a $7,440,119 shipment from Australia. Other shipments included $1,680,143 from Italy, $2,998,167 from the Netherlands, $2,302,370 from Norway, $1,430,153 from Mexico, $4,765,370 from Japan, $2,089,916 from South Africa, and $343,055 from Canada.

Silver imports totalled $1,061,099, including $254,184 from Canada and $591,842 from Mexico.

Silver exports amounted to $323,387, but there were no gold exports.

Rock Island Files Exceptions to ICC Reorganization Plan

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company has filed exceptions to an ICC reorganization proposal which would wipe out existing stockholders. In turn it suggested a modified plan to provide $70,000,000 of common stock for distribution to these holders.

Citing improved earnings, the company predicted it would have income available for fixed interest charges of about $6,000,000 in 1939. The amount available for charges in 1938 was $2,695,000. During the first six months of 1939 the road had $2,100,000 more income available for charges than in the corresponding 1938 period.

Under the road's plan, total capitalization would be $455,613,888, compared with a capitalization of $306,497,380 proposed by a commission examiner.

Fixed interest charges under the road's plan would amount to $4,901,076, compared with a limit of $2,438,547 under the ICC proposal.

Posts 2 Increases In Newsprint Prices

NEW YORK (AP) — The Great Northern Paper Co. is notifying its customers a $1 a ton increase in newsprint prices will become effective on contracts for the first quarter of 1940 and on second quarter business another increase of $1 a ton, it was learned.

For the first quarter the price in New York will be boosted from the present $48 to $49 a ton. For the three months ended June 30 it will be $50 a ton. The prices will be similarly advanced in other territories.

Auto Production Below Last Year

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's reports estimated the current week's production of motor vehicles at 86,700 compared with 86,200 last week and 96,735 this week a year ago.

The review noted that Chrysler plants were in full production at this period last year and added that the Chrysler shutdown was the reason "crurent production is below the record levels for this time of year established in 1937."

Output at this season two years ago was close to 100,000 units a week.

Trust Heads Hit by SEC For Laxness

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Securities Commission charged that many managers of investment trusts "sold their investors down the river" after the market crash of 1929.

In submitting to Congress the fourth chapter of a report on investment trusts, the commission said that after the crash many managers were so anxious to get rid of their responsibilities that they permitted or encouraged others to get control of the trusts without looking to the interests of the investors.

After 1929, the report said, "the managers of investment companies were burdened with the responsibilities of management, but the emoluments of such management had substantially diminished. As a consequence, many managers of investment companies were desirous of severing their connections with their investment companies.

"An era of transfers of control and acquistion and amalgamation of investment companies ensued. from 1929 to 1935, exchange offers of securities of closed-end management investment companies either in connection with a merger, consolidation or dissolution of another such company or as a preliminary thereto, totaled $830,756,000."

The commission, which has been reported unofficially to be planning to ask Congress for power to regulate mergers or ownership changes of investment trusts, charged that in some cases there was collusion between the old management and the new.

"Apparently for a consideration," it said, "some of these managers were induced to forego their fiduciary duties to their stockholders and either to co-operate actively with the acquirer in the effectation of his objectives or at least to refrain from opposing those activities of the new management which would result in loss to the stockholders of the acquired company.

"In practically no instance of disposition of control did the retiring managements insist on the maintenance of the existing investment policies of their companies or retain a membership on the directorates of the companies for the purpose of protecting the interest of public stockholders.

"Uusually, only a cursory investigation of the integrity, responsibility and ability of the new management was made by retiring managements who had been well compensated for their transfer of control and management."

Urges 'Democratic' Representation On Insurance Boards

NEW YORK (AP)—Enactment of a law empowering the Governor to appoint two-fifths of the membership of the directorates of all state-chartered mutual insurance companies has been recommended to the joint legislative Committee on Recodification of the Insurance Law.

Israel Convisser, a member of the Policy Holders Committee, described by him as a non-profit organization, told the committee that under present statutes governing election of directors the policy holder and the public were not "democratically represented."

Emphasizing that he meant no implication that such boards were dishonest, he said nevertheless "the system of election is a beautiful piece of machinery for self-perpetuation."

In response to a question by the committee chairman, Assemblyman R. Foster Piper, Mr. Convisser said a law similar to that suggested by him was now in effect in New Jersey.

Steel Rate This Week 93.9 P. C.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP)—The American Iron & Steel Institute estimated today steel operations this week throughout the United States will be at 93.9 per cent of the mills' capacity, a new high in the history of the institute.

The new rate is .4 of 1 point higher than the 93.5 per cent last week.

A month ago steel was produced at 90.2 per cent of capacity while a year ago the rate was only 61.9 per cent.

Orders for Douglas Fir 27 P. C. Ahead of 1938

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Orders were received for Pacific Coast Douglas fir during August (665,000,000 board feet) were 13 per cent above the preceding month, and orders for the first eight months (4,202,000,000 board feet) increased 27 per cent over the comparable 1938 figures, according to the current Business Outlook of the Wells Fargo Bank. Fir, with western pine and California redwood, is one of the three principal woods on the Coast and accounts for approximately 60 per cent of the 10 billion-board-foot average annual production of the group.

Pine lumber orders in the four weeks ended Sept. 23 (397,777,000 board feet) rose 23 per cent above the preceding four weeks, making the year-to-date volume (2,701,249,000 board feet) 14 per cent ahead of the same 1938 period.

For redwood, August orders (31,365,000 board feet) increased 36 per cent over July, 1939, and the total for the first eight months (211,946,000 board feet) was 7 per cent greater than in the same month a year ago.

Midwest Views War as Minor Factor in Business Recovery

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—There is a growing conviction here that the war in Europe isn't so much to blame for the domestic business improvement, even in an indirect way, as is generally supposed.

For example: Travel through the corn belt today and you will see being erected here and there on the farms big, round, galvanized steel bins. They are for storage of corn under the Government's new loan program. And there are, or will be, a total of 40,000 of them. Now that means that the steel mills must make at least 40,000 tons of steel.

"There," said one man in the steel business, pointing to news of the orders for these 40,000 tons of sheets, "is a sample of those 'war' orders we've heard so much about, that are building up the biggest steel boom since 1929."

It is obvious that it would take a big stretch of the imagination to trace that business, even indirectly, to the war. No, this man, and others in this field protest, this activity is much more normal and healthy than many folks are willing to admit. Of course, it isn't claimed that the business spurt is due to munitions orders, or even to any large extent to orders for war materials of any kind. It is widely contended, though, that the rise is due to the war, that there wouldn't have been such activity were it not for the impetus of war buying.

Domestic Orders Predominate

While it is admitted that buying has been stimulated by the European situation, business men here insist that the effect has been over-emphasized. Some recall that following the declaration of war in 1914 there was actually a drop in activity in this country. And they point to the normal way in which the stock market is behaving.

Dr. Harry G. Guthmann, professor of finance at Northwestern University, recently predicted that November business would surpass all previous levels, even that of 1929, "due to domestic rather than international economic factors."

Industrial executives have been saying here for some time, lately with more conviction, that the current upturn would continue even if the trouble in Europe should be settled overnight. They point to plans, for instance, for large plant extensions which would not be undertaken, in the fact of uncertainty of the war situation, were it not for the belief that such plans need not hinge on that war situation.

One industrialist reasoned it out this way: Business began to get better back in May at a time when normal rather than war conditions were held chiefly responsible. Folks began to buy more, especially automobiles. Automobile production skyrocketed. This meant more steel was needed, and more railroad cars were needed to carry the steel, and the finished automobiles. Better business on the railroads then meant more business for the steel makers. It all just adds up to more steel, he noted.

Indicating further where some of the steel is going, the Twin Coach Company, of Kent, Ohio, announces that it is to make 169 trolley buses for Seattle, Wash., and 44 buses for Kansas City. Those orders amount to well over $2,000,000. Thousands of tons of steel will go into those cars and buses.

On Sept. 14, Republic Steel Corporation, at Youngstown, booked an order for about 3,000 tons of pipe for a natural gas line in Louisiana and Arkansas. They notified the buyer they could not begin rolling the order until Oct. 22 and first delivery cannot be promised before Nov. 13. So the pipe line company was forced to ask the Federal Power Commission in Washington for an extension of the FPC order which had required the line to be completed by Nov. 13.

Much of the steel now being turned out is also going into farm implements, the new, small, low-priced tractors having opened a new market in this field, a matter entirely divorced, industrialists say, from any war hysteria.

Ship Facilities Taxed

Meanwhile the nation's steel mills are operating at above 93 per cent of capacity, which is some 8 per cent above what might be called a normal level. And this level, steel experts hold, will continue through to probably next May, just on the basis of orders now at hand. One plant here, the Inland, is operating at 101 per cent of theoretical capacity.

All this means that shipping facilities are taxed, and, in the case of the making of steel this means lake shipping primarily. Although obtaining supplies, ore, limestone, coal, etc., is not now a problem with the industry as a whole, a few producers, especially in the Youngstown area, were caught rather short of raw stocks this fall. Every available freighter has been shoved into service within the past two months and ore piles on the docks are again rising.

The result of this call for help is seen out of the window of the office where this is written. Ordinarily in October and November those long, low, ore carriers pass by with their black smoke plumes on the horizon of the lake, less and less frequently. This fall the parade continued and grew larger. The movement down the other lakes to the Cleveland, Youngstown, Pittsburgh region has been much the same.

Ore shipments during the first part of the year had dropped down quite a bit below the 1938 level. As things began to pick up, even before the declaration of war, the mills called for more ore, October shipments totaled 9,201,249 tons, the largest since 1926. The November total is expected to hit the best mark since 1920.

An idea of the problem involved in moving materials for steel making is seen in the fact that in the Chicago area alone there are in operation 29 blast furnaces, each of which every 24 hours uses from 1,600 to 2,000 tons of ore, 1,500 to 1,600 tons of coke, and 400 to 500 tons of limestone.

Bank Loans Rise For Fourth Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks scored another sharp gain last week.

The Federal Reserve Board said such loans by banks in 101 leading cities increased $32,000,000 to a total of $4,362,000,000 in the week ended Nov. 15. This was the fourth consecutive weekly rise and the 12th in 13 weeks, during which the net gain has been $450,000,000.

Last week, leaders in the movement towards larger business loans were banks in New York City, which contributed $8,000,000 to the general increase, and banks in the Atlanta and Chicago Federal Reserve districts, which contributed $5,000,000 each.

Westinghouse Bonus Larger in November

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company reported it would pay its 45,000 employees in 57 plants and offices adjusted compensation of 6 per cent in November, 2 per cent more than the October bonus.

The additional compensation is based on net earnings for the last three months of $3,321,022, of which $833,045 was earned in August; $1,104,137 in September, and $1,353,840 in October.

United Gas Quarter Net Nearly 50 P. C. Below '38

NEW YORK (AP)—United Gas Corp. and subsidiaries, for the three months ended Sept. 30, reported consolidated net income of $209,958 after charges, equal to 46 cents a share on the $7 cumulative preferred stock, the company's senior issue. This compared with net income of $410,435 or 91 cents a $7 preferred share in the like 1938 quarter.

The report said dividend arrears on the senior $7 preferred issue at the beginning of October totaled $25.21 a share, while undeclared cumulative dividends on the $7 second preferred aggregated $53.08 a share.

The company, controlled by Electric Power & Light Corp., with its subsidiaries, owns and operates natural gas producing, pipeline and distributing properties and systems in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, and also operates a pipeline from Texas into Mexico.

B. & O. Operating Loss Cut Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, for the first nine months of 1939, reported net loss of $4,362,487 after charges, compared with net loss of $12,543,443 in the like 1938 period.

For the month of October the road, in a preliminary statement, put net operating income at $4,038,000, contrasted with $2,721,565 in October, 1938. Net operating income is income after deducting of operating expenses, but before provision for interest and other such charges.

Chile Asks Bondholders To Have Bonds Stamped

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Autonomous Institute for the Amortization of the Public Debt of the Republic of Chile is advising holders of unstamped dollar bonds and notes of the Republic, the Mortgage Bank of Chile, and the Water Company of Valparaiso that unless they present their bonds for stamping under the plan of debt readjustment on or before Jan. 12, 1940, they will lose the right to receive the interest payments under the plan aggregating $39.58½ per $1,000 bond declared in 1936, 1937, 1938 and 1939.

The plan provides that holders assenting after that date shall only have the right to receive those annual interest payments declared by the Institute with respect to the year in which assent is given and subsequent years. Such later assenters will be required to deliver, in order to receive payment, the coupons corresponding to the annual payments received, and also, and without additional compensation the earlier coupons.

The Institute reports that as of Oct. 31, 1939, $108,402,000 or 64.2 per cent of the total of $168,597,000 bonds of these issues outstanding had been assented to the plan. Only two months remain in which holders of the remaining $60,195,000 bonds will have the opportunity to obtain the payments now available to them, aggregating almost $2,400,000.

To avail themselves of the payments, holders of unstamped bonds should present their bonds for stamping at the office of Schroder Trust Company, correspondent of the Institute, 46 William Street, New York, N. Y.

Canada Studies Disposition Of Wheat Surplus

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada's wartime wheat policy is receiving the constant attention of the Dominion Government, but as yet no final decision has been reached on the most advantageous method of marketing Canada's 390,000,000-bushel wheat export surplus, it was learned reliably.

The current wheat situation is closely connected with the Empire war consultations in London, and any decision by the Government will be influenced largely by advices received within the next few weeks from the Hon. T. A. Crerar, Mines and Resources Minister, who is representing Canada at the Empire parley. George McIvor, chairman of the Canadian Wheat Board, is also in London with Mr. Crerar.

A Monopoly Proposition

The British Government has been handling its wheat buying as a monopoly since the outbreak of war, and would probably prefer to deal with a similar monopoly in Canada, it was learned.

So far the policy of the Canadian Government has been to maintain the facilities of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange in marketing the wheat surplus and since mid-October, Britain has been making fairly substantial purchases on the exchange through regular trade channels.

With the market open, the question of price which the British Government should pay has been determined by prevailing market levels. If the exchange was closed, the two Governments would have to decide the price arbitrarily, as well as the bulk amount to be transferred.

Might Undersell Canada

The question of whether neutrals like Argentine and the United States might undersell the Canadian monopoly price, affecting Canadian markets elsewhere, poses another ticklish problem in the closed market situation.

Canadian elevators still are congested and this has been a main factor contributing to the close scrutiny of the wheat policy by the Government. The Canadian wheat crop has been estimated at 479,000,000 bushels and, with a 95,000,000-bushel carryover from last crop year, the total reaches 574,000,000.

About 125,000,000 bushels will be needed for domestic uses and around 60,000,000 have been exported since Aug. 1, leaving an export surplus of approximately 390,000,000.

British buying in the past few weeks is just beginning to cut into the visible supply figures which touched a peak of 351,000,000 bushels for the week ended Nov. 3 and then declined to 350,000,000 for the week ended Nov. 10, the last figures available.

Road Plans Issue Of $5,700,000 Notes

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue $5,700,000 of 2½ per cent equipment trust certificates.

The railroad intends to purchase 2,000 freight cars costing about $7,600,000. Approximately 25 per cent of the purchase price will be paid from its own funds.

The proposed purchase includes 1,000 ninety-ton steel hopper cars, 500 fifty-ton steel gondola cars, and 500 fifty-ton steel box cars.

The equipment trust certificates will be sold through competitive bidding.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SECRETARY, bookkeeper-stenographer; college graduate, efficient, dependable; legal, loan and college office experience; has managed small office. Write Ruth Zeigler, 803 Wiley, Wichita, Kansas.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, 69 West 94th St.—One room, bath and kitchen, refrigeration, telephone; furnished or unfurnished; quiet home, private house; references required.

APARTMENTS WANTED

3-ROOM apartment, near Harvard Sq., Jan. 1 to April 1; adults; references exchanged. Box M-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York; Regent 4-2290.

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CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell Rent Banquet and Bridge Tables. Phone Trowbridge 7822. Pettingill & Fear 272 Sidney St., Cambridge, Mass.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

EXQUISITE Aubusson tapestry set, love seat and chair. 77 Salisbury Road, Brookline, Mass. For appointment phone Asp. 7422.

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WE CAN ACTUALLY SAVE YOU CONSIDERABLE MONEY on most every type Fur Coat or Scarf. Also custom made to your measure. Liberal trade-in allowance on your old Fur Coat. CHARLES E. MORRIS, 328-330 7th Ave., Cor. 29th St., N. Y. C., 6th Fl. Longacre 5-4047-8-9

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Prudential Director

Walter Kidde

Elected a member of the board of directors of the Prudential Insurance Company of America. Mr. Kidde is President of Walter Kidde Constructors of New York City.

Conference Shelves For Year Idea Of Bank for Americas

GUATEMALA CITY, Nov. 21 (AP)—The first Pan American Treasury Conference neared a close today after eight days of deliberation which delegates hoped would provide a basis for increased inter-American co-operation in the spheres of commerce and finance.

The final session of the conference was scheduled for 6 p. m. tonight, when the representatives of 19 American republics will gather to hear a farewell address by Guatemalan Finance Minister Jose Gonzalez Campo, the presiding officer.

One of the assemblage's last acts was to defer for one year action on a proposal for establishment of a central inter-American bank to encourage American investment and industrial development.

Observing that the proposal offered "delicate technical aspects," the conference referred the matter to the inter-American economic committee at Washington with a request for a report at least two months before the 1940 session—which is expected to be held in the United States capital.

The measure, sponsored by the Mexican delegate, had drawn the opposition of the Argentine delegation, which held that it was "related to bi-metalism" and required careful study. Brazil and Haiti voiced similar opposition.

Action of the final plenary session yesterday also included adoption of a resolution recommending regional conferences of South American countries producing similar raw materials to discuss coordination of markets.

At previous sessions the conference had adopted a resolution declaring investment of capital in industry and agriculture to be the foremost need of Latin American republics.

Local Classified

LEGAL NOTICES

Notice to Contractors: Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Department of Public Works, sealed bids or proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works at its office 4th Floor, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon Tuesday, November 28, 1939 and at that place and time will be publicly opened and read. The work to be done is the removal of about 200 tons of riprap from the tide waters of the Taunton River at the Brightman Street Bridge between Fall River and Somerset. Charge for specifications is $2.00, which amount is returnable only to bidders. Proposal guaranty shall consist of a certified check for $100.00 payable to the order of the Department of Public Works or other security satisfactory to the Department. A bid bond will not be accepted. Attention is called to the minimum rate of wages to be paid on the work as determined by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries under the provisions of Chapter 461 of the Acts of 1935. Complete information may be obtained from the office of the Department. Right reserved to waive any informality in or to reject any or all proposals. A proposal which includes for any item a bid that is abnormally low or high may be rejected as unbalanced. By: John W. Beal, Commissioner of Public Works, November 21, 1939.

MOVING AND STORAGE

GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS
Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers. Storage. New Padded Vans. 34 Westland Ave., Boston. KENmore 3623

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BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Light, airy, single room; near bath; all subways. OELZE, 150 Sterling Place.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Light, airy, single room, near bath, shower; oil heat; all subways. PAPE, 348 Adelphi Street.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Pleasant, homey room with porch; business person; convenient transportation. Write Box S-22, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

N. Y. C., 96th (Central Park West)—Quiet, nicely furnished; singles, doubles; piano, elevator; near First Church. Transportation. AC. 2-9260.

N. Y. C., West End Ave.—Beautiful double-single front studios, bath between, exclusive refined home; discriminating people. AC. 4-6630.

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VOICE TEACHERS AND COACH, scientific voice production; successful singer-teacher, pupil famous masters. ALEXIS SANDERSEN, 257 W. 86th Street, N. Y. C. Tel. SU. 7-6625.

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A BETTER cash price for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

A BIG cash price for worn coats and chokers. I. M. FUR CO., 1 W. 34th, opp. Empire State Bldg., N. Y. C. Wisconsin 7-7969.

Conservation To Be Pressed Upon Farmers

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department is revamping its farm-aid program for 1940 to snift the emphasis from crop production control to measures designed to assure greater protection of the nation's soil resources from wind and water erosion.

Under tentative regulations drafted by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, farmers will be asked to devote more attention and efforts to conservation measures if they want to share the $775,000,000 benefit payment fund.

Differing from past farm programs, farmers will have to do more than plant within acreage allotments given them for such major crops as cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco, potatoes, and peanuts, in order to obtain the maximum amount of subsidies.

They will be asked to increase their plantings of legumes and other soil-building crops, to return more land to grass and pastures, particularly land subject to erosion and unsuited for cultivation. Special efforts will be made to prevent over-stocking and overgrazing of pastureland.

Other phases of the contemplated conservation program include:

Promotion of county agricultural planning committees to help farmers put their land to its "best use."

Organization of more soil conservation districts with power to build dams and other facilities designed to conserve water resources and to prevent dust storms and other forms of erosion.

Alteration of policies of the farm credit administration to deny credit on land deemed unsuited for crops.

A sharp increase in projects demonstrating contour farming and terracing.

An increase in subsidies to farmers starting woodlots.

Recommendations that Congress increase annual appropriations for government purchases of submarginal land.

European Local Classified

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WILFRED JOHNSON
Oxford St. & Market St.

BRADFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bradford 8644, 10 to 12 noon daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WOODS
PIANOS OF QUALITY
RADIO : RECORDS
MUSIC : TUNING
9 New Iregate and 28 Sunbridge Road Bradford
Telephone 7942-3
also at
67 New St., Huddersfield
Telephone 156

Brown Muff's
of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

BUSINESS AND SERVICE AS USUAL
Despite difficult trading conditions, due to the International situation, you can still rely on ILLINGWORTH, NEWBOULT'S. Every endeavour will be made to maintain our usual comprehensive selections in every department whilst prices will be kept to the lowest possible level to maintain our Hundred Years' reputation for sterling value.
Illingworth, Newboult & Co. Ltd.
WESTGATE

SKELTON'S
A Name Distinguished in
MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY
GLOVES HOSIERY NECKWEAR, SHIRTS, PYJAMAS, ETC.
64 MARKET STREET
(Opposite Town Hall)
13 MANNINGHAM LANE
(2 Doors from Regent Cinema)
Telephone 7239

Quality—Freshness—Purity
Purchase Your
Groceries and Provisions
from
ARTHUR RHODES Ltd.
14 RAWSON PLACE
Telephone 8750-1
Also at Morecambe
Deliveries throughout the West-Riding

JABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD.
COAL MERCHANTS
Springmill St. Bradford
TELEPHONE 2462
The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

BURNLEY

For everything that Men and Boys Wear. Come to
PICKARD'S
Clothiers and Outfitters
18-20 Railway Street, Nelson

ENGLAND — BURNLEY (Continued)

Bailey's
FOR STYLE AND VALUE IN LADIES' WEAR
11 MANCHESTER ROAD, BURNLEY
Also at Church St., Accrington

Happy Thought Calendars, Promise Boxes, Christmas Cards, Chocolate Boxes, Books, and Stationery can be obtained at
THOMPSON'S
Rose Grove Post Office

MRS. HAWORTH
General and Fancy Draper
Ladies', Children's and Men's Hosiery and Underwear
13 ROSE GROVE LANE

CARLISLE

CLARK BROS. & CO.
LIMITED
NURSERYMEN, SEEDSMEN AND FLORISTS
65 SCOTCH STREET, CARLISLE
Now is the time to plant Bulbs, Shrubs, Rose and Fruit Trees. Catalogues on application.
Specialists in Floral Designs, etc.

Greenwell Carruthers
LIMITED
1, Warwick Road, Carlisle
For the best of everything in
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS

CHESTER

J. Collinson & Co.
6 Eastgate Row, Chester
Telephone 603
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

DARLINGTON

R. HUGHES
Jeweler and Silversmith
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY
Telephone 3187
15 SKINNERGATE

BAKER-WHEELER
SPECIALISTS IN POSTICHE — LADIES — CHILDRENS — EXPERTS IN PERMANENT WAVING
HAIRDRESSER
BEAUTY CULTURE
SETTING
16-18 CONISCLIFFE ROAD
PHONE 3052

DERBY

E. BEMROSE & CO.
FOOTWEAR SPECIALISTS
New Address
28 St. Peters Churchyard

DAVID S. BUTLER
Limited
Printing, Stationery, Office Equipment
5, IRONGATE Tel. 46058, Ex. 4

HIGH CLASS GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
can be obtained from
AUSTIN, HODGKINSON & Co.
The County Stores, Market Head, Derby

GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE

A. F. HANSON
2 and 4 BRINKBURN AVENUE
High Class Grocer and Provision Dealer
Radio and Electrical Appliances
Established 1913 Tel. 71876

HALIFAX

HIND'S
THE PIANO HOUSE.
PIANOFORTES
ORGANS
PIANO-ACCORDIONS
RADIO
Tunings and Repairs
ALBERT HIND LTD.
Waterhouse Street, Halifax
Established 60 years

J. Collinson & Co., Ltd.
8 Silver Street, Halifax
Phone 4447
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

Christmas, 1939
W. GRIME & SON
10 Silver St., Halifax
We have a choice selection of Ladies' Bags and Purses, Crystal Ware, Shopping Baskets and many other things, suitable for Gifts.
Phone 2096 Halifax.
Travel Requisites *always in stock*

LADIES!
Are you tired of last year's hair style? If so, visit our up-to-date Salon, and let our experts create a New Personality for you. MacDonald, Kerka, and Nuhair Permanent Waving.
ANNE HORNER
5 NORTHGATE, HALIFAX Tel. HX. 2522
(Over Smith's Drycleaners)

WEBSTERS'
"Fascinating" Stores
Groceries, Provisions
Fresh Fruit
Bakery and Confectionery
WEBSTERS' of Halifax

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

ENGLAND — HALIFAX (Continued)

WHEN women meet for afternoon tea they invariably talk about clothes. Modelle's latest arrivals provide interesting matter for such discussions, introducing as they do new ideas and unusual details. Here are highly individualised styles that will definitely appeal to you.
COME and SEE!
COATS, GOWNS, SPORTSWEAR, etc.
MODELLE
Prince's Arcade and Woolshops
HALIFAX

IVY HADFIELD, A.R.C.M., M.R.S.T.
Teacher of Music
Music Classes for Young Children
11 Ashbourne Grove, Halifax
Tel. 61186 Hx.
Studios—38 Clare Rd., Halifax
Southend Elland

High-Class Furriers and Costumiers
LINDSAY
HALIFAX LTD
Exclusive Furs
Model Coats, Suits and Gowns
Bridal Ensembles
37, Commercial St., Halifax
'Phone 2681

THAT GIFT *you are looking for*
You will find that nothing is more acceptable than CHINA or GLASS
Buy at
NEAVERSONS
5 Russell Street and
12 Old Arcade, Halifax
They Have a Wonderful Selection

Christmas Gifts for the Home
Unusual Suggestions for Useful and Attractive Gifts Abound at
CHAS. F. SPRING LTD.
(Formerly with Jonathan Farrar & Sons for 25 years)
68-70 KING CROSS STREET
Tel. 4543 Halifax Tel. 4543

HARROGATE

BUCKLEYS
Sell all
DURANCE Branded Merchandise
FURNISHERS and DRAPERS
Parliament Street Tel. 6077

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT, CAFE
Station Square
Branch Stores 20 West Park Tel 4390

HUDDERSFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Huddersfield 671 daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

IRVIN BROOK Ltd.
INVITE YOU TO VIEW
their up-to-date and attractive styles for the
WINTER
in FURS
FUR COATS
MILLINERY
GOWNS
KNITWEAR, etc.
27, John William St. Phone 505

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
New Designs in
MIRRORS
BRASSWARE
PHOTOFRAMES
Your Own Needlework Framed
BREWER BROS. LTD.
Shambles Lane Tel. 830

Christmas
Puddings and Cakes
Choice Small Cakes
Chocolates of the Best Quality
B. BRADLEY
54 New St. and 8 Kirkgate Tel. 1141

SLIPPERS
we suggest for "the home front" comfort . . we shall be happy to help you in the selection for our stocks are representative.
JAEGER, CLARK, GLASTONBURY
THOMAS WALKER
10-12 King Street

Try COWLINGS
for
Flowers and Fruit
Highest Quality
Lowest Price
Top Market Hall and Shambles Lane

Christmas Gifts
FILLANS & SONS LTD.
MARKET WALK
Silversmiths and Jewellers for over 80 years
"Reliability and Courtesy Always"

HOSIERS and OUTFITTERS
See our wonderful selection of
SEASONABLE GIFTS
for men
OSBORNE & CALVERLEY
37, John William St. Tel. 412

TEL. 1774
CHRISTMAS FLOWERS
Cut Flowers a Speciality
Floral Designs
made at
shortest notice
W. BRENNAN
FLORIST MARKET WALK

ENGLAND — KENDAL

H. & R. D. CURL
Fishmongers and Poulterers
45, Stramongate, Kendal

ARTHUR W. SIMPSON
THE HANDICRAFTS
KENDAL
Your patronage is very much appreciated

R. C. HOGARTH
WATCHMAKER
BRANTHWAITE BROW, KENDAL
Useful Christmas Gifts

E. H. Booth & Co., Ltd.
Italian Warehousemen
45, Highgate, Kendal
Christmas Fruits and Novelties

LEEDS

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Leeds 62963 12 noon to 2 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ELECTRIC
appliances for homes and churches. Magnificent choice. Registered contractors and engineers.
Bailey's
tel. 22323
29 TRINITY ST · LEEDS 1

Misses Walker
Hairdressing and Beauty Culture
(25 years' experience)
Perfection in Permanent Waves
1 LANDS LANE, LEEDS
Tel. 29084—2 lines
Also at WOOD STREET, WAKEFIELD
Diplomas and Prize Winners
Eugene System Permanent Waving

Isaac Stephenson Ltd.
High Class Meat Purveyors

121 Kirkgate	Leeds	42 Chapel St.	
24 New Market St.	"		Halton
4a Woodhouse St.	"	12a Austhorpe Rd.	
233 Dewsbury Road	"		Crossgates
5 Malvern Road	"	99 Godwin St.	
129 Harehill Road	"		Bradford
474 Roundhay Road	"	44 Wellington St.	
3 Headingley Lane	"		Bingley

E. WILSHIRE & Co., Ltd.
for
—COALS—
Phone 24428 for Prices
Hunslet Lane, Midland Leeds 10

LIVERPOOL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Birkenhead 4365 12:30 to 1:30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. Collinson & Co.
Established 1931
34-36 Bold Street Royal 2618
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for:
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

CLAY & ABRAHAM Ltd.
87 Bold Street *18 Lord Street*
23 Tithebarn Street
Perfumes and all Toilet Specialities
Safety and Electric Razors
Photographic Equipment and Supplies

COOPERS
"The Modern Food Store"
CHURCH STREET
for the Things That Are DIFFERENT

Armstrongs
HATS OF DISTINCTION
Day and Evening Gowns, Coats
Sports Wear
12 Allerton Road, Liverpool
Phone Wavertree 139

Christmas Cheer
Large Variety Christmas Crackers, Chocolates
Fruits for Puddings at
BEDFORD STORES
25/27 Myrtle St. Tel. Royal 1138

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

Tel. St. Annes 303
Marion Johns
Ladies' and Children's Hairdresser
Williams Deacon's Bank Chambers
1 Orchard Road, St. Annes-on-the-Sea

ADAM HUNTER
61, The Square, St. Annes-on-Sea
LEATHER GOODS, GIFTS
BOOKS, STATIONERY
NOVELTIES *of Many Kinds*

Thistlethwaite & Edgar
Electrical Engineers and Contractors
Back St. Annes Road West
St. Annes-on-the-Sea Telephone 47

MANCHESTER

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone SALe 3016 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ENGLAND — MANCHESTER (Continued)

J. EDWARDS & SON LTD.
CHURCH'S ARCH-MOULDED SHOES
"LIKE A FIRM SUPPORTING HAND"
FITTED SCIENTIFICALLY
· 61 DEANSGATE ·

DICKSON & ROBINSON
Limited
SEEDSMEN TO THE LATE KING GEORGE V
Flower and Vegetable Seeds. Bulbs, Dahlias, Roses, etc.
Catalogue to guide you—FREE
CATHEDRAL STREET
MANCHESTER

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
•
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, Manchester

Carpets Furniture
"EVERSOFT" UPHOLSTERY
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double and Triple Sprung
All Double Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6
Settees from £8.19.6
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97.10.0
80 Model Rooms Two Acres Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 OXFORD STREET, MANCHESTER

EXCLUSIVE Designs and Creations
Gowns, Model Coats, Suits, Furs, Millinery
ROLAND & RIVKIN LTD
87 OXFORD ST · MANCHESTER

JOHN G. MILLER LTD.
L. N. E. R. Sidings, Ardwick
COAL and COKE
all grades
(Wagon loads at wholesale prices to any station)
PHONE ARDWICK 2961

KENDALS
Where quality comes first
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
Manchester 3.

Why not try the "Comsence" Shoe?
FITTED BY
FINLEY & BABER
16, St Ann St. Manchester 2

MANSFIELD

READ THE
MANSFIELD CHRONICLE
Published Every Thursday
White Hart St., Mansfield

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

"BRADBURN"
DYERS *and* CLEANERS
ESTABLISHED 1832
66, Northumberland St., Newcastle-on-Tyne
Phone 22787
8 Station Road, Whitley Bay. Phone 388

Exclusive Gowns, Coats
Sports Suits and Hats
Moderately Priced
Obtainable at
MESDAMES
PERRY & WELBOURN
151 and 153, NORTHUMBERLAND ST.
Tel. 26716 Newcastle-on-Tyne

Park Your Car at the
Central Station Garage
Repairs a Speciality
OPEN ALWAYS
Tel. 26779
Nevill St.
Newcastle

RUTLAND
Gentlemen's Outfitters
Shirt and Tie Specialists
77, Grainger St. 29, Blackett St.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE
7, King St., South Shields

W. J. ARGE & SONS LTD
PRINTERS and STATIONERS
PAPER MERCHANTS
52, Shields Road West,
Newcastle-on-Tyne 6. Tel. 55520

NOTTINGHAM

DRIVING TUITION
MOTOR SERVICE CO. (NOTTINGHAM) LTD.
Broxtowe St, Sherwood Nottingham
THOROUGH TEST COURSES
Tele. No. 65287

Buy Your
Fruit and Vegetables
from
R. Walters
618 MANSFIELD ROAD
507 MANSFIELD ROAD
Also Wollaton Park Gates

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

ENGLAND — NOTTINGHAM (Continued)

GET THE PICK OF THE MARKET . . . FROM
MARSDENS
GROCERS FOR 'THE QUALITY'
NEARLY 70 BRANCHES IN NOTTINGHAM & DISTRICT

Whetton's Ltd.
SHOES
Foot Comfort and Fashion Fitted by Experts
18 MARKET STREET PHONE 45450

GOODACRE'S
Furnishers
CLUMBER STREET
Agents for Liberty's Silks and Fabrics

SAXTON'S BOOKSHOP
for early Christmas Shopping
BOOKS, CALENDARS, PENS
CHRISTMAS CARDS
KING STREET

SAVOY CAFE
SOUTH PARADE

ROCHDALE

For Good Quality Tailoring
Ladies and Gentlemen's at Reasonable Prices
TEL. 3931
S & S SENIOR
28 YORKSHIRE STREET

J. E. NUTHALL
Practical Watch & Clock Maker
60A, Yorkshire Street Tel. 3489
Sole Agent for Omega and Tissot Watches
Jazz Clocks. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

SCARBOROUGH

K Shoes for Comfort and Economy
I specialise in K Shoes because Ks fit well and wear well. Soundly made of first-class materials, Ks stand up heroically to hard War-time wear. Let me fit you by X-Ray.
VERNON TURNER Ltd.
K Shoe Specialist
21 Newborough, Scarborough

SHEFFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 71387 10 a. m.-5 p. m. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE STORE WITH OVER 100 YEARS REPUTATION FOR QUALITY
COCKAYNES
T. B. & W. COCKAYNE, LTD. SHEFFIELD

SHOP AT
Walshs
ALWAYS
for Fashions, Men's Wear, Children's Wear, Home Needs and Furnishings

HIGH CLASS PROVISIONS
Delicacies Confectionery
Chocolates and Biscuits
for the
Christmas Table

T. J. C. COE
143 Ecclesall Road Tel. 70874

Suitable and Useful
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Marian G. Naylor
160 Abbeydale Road, South Tel. 71698

99-101-103-5-7 SHEFFIELD 1.
CENTRAL MOTORS (Sheffield) LTD.
PHONE 22898
FOR AUSTIN STANDARD & LANCHESTER AND TYRES OILS & ACCESSORIES

JOHNSON & APPLEYARDS LTD
Leopold Street
Distinctive Decorations and Furniture
Schemes and Estimates Submitted Free
Agents for Libert & Co., London Tel. 21374

PRICE & CO.
BROOMHILL
For High Class
Ladies' Merchandise
Moderately Priced

ENGLAND — SHEFFIELD (Continued)

Alfred Grindrod & Co.
CENTRAL HEATING AND HOT WATER SUPPLY
Personal Supervision
122-126 Charles Street
Telephone No. 20790
Telegrams, Grindrod, Sheffield
Contractors to the Government

OXCROFT
Britain's Best
HOUSE COAL
S. & A. STEVENSON, Ltd
141, Norfolk Street, Sheffield 1
Phones 23184 23185 23186 and 23128

Suitable
Christmas Presents
W. H. FISHER
Sandygate Road and Bents Green

Samuel Wilson & Son, Ltd.
123-137 WEST STREET
CAR REPAIRS
PANEL BEATERS
COACH and CELLULOSE REPAINTERS
Phones 43262 and 25807

SOUTHPORT

J. COLLINSON & Co.
461-463 Lord Street, Southport
for
Exclusive Footwear
Agents for
Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

You would be very snug in a new fur coat for the winter. There are beauties, most reasonably priced at
BOOTHROYDS LTD.

THE CENTRE OF FASHION AUTHORITY
Marshall & Snelgrove
SOUTHPORT
Restaurant Hairdressing

MATTI & TISSOT CHOCOLATERIE, CONFECTIONERY and CAFE
For Highest Quality Chocolates, Bon-Bons and Confections Par Excellence
335-337, Lord St., and 165, Lord St.

STOCKPORT

HOWARD CARTER Ltd.
Ironmonger
15, Bramhall Lane and 68, Buxton Rd. Stockport
Phone: Stockport 3342; Bramhall 345
EVERYTHING IN HOUSEHOLD IRONMONGERY and GARDENING REQUISITES

WAKEFIELD

C. A. BROTHERTON
Specialist in Millinery
Gloves, Blouses, Underwear
Hosiery and Neckwear
11 BULL RING, WAKEFIELD

PIANOS and RADIO
Tel. 2982
Everything in Music
CHAS. R. COE
The Pianoforte Expert
14 Cross Square, Wakefield

Scotland

EDINBURGH

"The Scottish Calendar" 1940
With fresh quotations and proverbs
Price 2/-
Geo. Stewart & Co., Ltd.
92 George Street, EDINBURGH
(Mail Orders Filled 6d Extra)

NEW IDEAS are to be found in GIFTS and WEDDING PRESENTS at
Kirkwoods
EDINBURGH.
JEWELLERS and SILVERSMITHS
43, Queensferry Street

Exclusive Knitwear by MONTGOMERY
The Knitwear Specialists
117 GEORGE STREET
Let us make your Knitwear to your own measurements in exclusive designs.

PURITY
Guaranteed in our Home Made
CONFECTIONERY
ROBERT TAIT
Tel. 43181 Nicolson Square

ALL THE BEST BOOKS
May be inspected at
GRANTS BOOK SHOP
126, Princes Street, Edinburgh
Ask for Christmas List. Phone 31031

Wools! Wools! Wools!
KHAKI, AIR FORCE BLUE, ARMY GREY
Can be had at
PINKERTONS
386, Morningside Road

SCOTLAND — EDINBURGH (Continued)

Give Good Cheer This Year
SCOTT-LYON'S
Celebrated Currant Loaf .....1/- per lb.
In Rounds, 3/-, 4/-, 5/-, 6/-, 7/6 and 10/-
Delicious Scots Shortbread
Petticoat Tails Shortbread 2/- and 4/- per tin
Finger Shortbread....2/- and 4/- per tin
Cakes of Shortbread in Tartan Tins, 2/-, 2/6, 4/-, 5/- up to 10/-
RICH FRUIT CAKES
Cherry—Dundee—Sultana—Cherrypine—Genoa, etc.
Famous Butterscotch Cakes, 1/-, 1/6, 2/6 each
CHRISTMAS CAKES
SCOTT-LYON Ltd.
Ferry Road Bakery
The above prices are subject to alteration

DARLING'S
of
PRINCES ST., EDINBURGH
Have been planning an interesting collection of
Gifts for Ladies . . .
There is no obligation to see it, and there is, too, the Chintz Room for Tea—an oasis in vastness of the task of Christmas Shopping.

Useful Christmas Presents
Cases of Cutlery, Electro Plate and Tea Sets, Standard and Table Lamps and, Shades, Electric Fires, Kettles, Toasters, Radiators, Coal Boxes, Fireside Companion Sets.
Get these ideally and eminently useful gifts from
James Gray & Son
COMMERCIAL & GENERAL STATIONERS
89 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH
TEL. 24186

When in Edinburgh Visit
BONDY 7a Queen Street
if you want anything unusual and attractive for
Gifts and Wedding Presents
Exclusive Designs in Glass, Pottery, Lamps and Modern Novelties. Antiques and Reproductions.

Gulland & Kennedy
School Outfitters
for over 100 years are now incorporated with
J. C. SMITH LTD.
91, Lothian Road, Edinburgh

Wallsend Coal	50/-
Dunfermline Splint Coal	48/-
Best Household Coal	44/-
Warriston Blackband Coal	42/-
Blackband Washed Nuts	39/-
Treble Washed Nuts	37/-

Special prices for 3 tons and upwards
ANDREW STEWART
Heriothill Depôt, Warriston Rd. Tel. 23390

GLASGOW

LOOSE COVERS
Brighten your room and make your suite like new, with Loose Covers, frilled and welted in the latest materials.
Smart Fitting, Hand Tailored Loose Covers for the ordinary Three-Piece Suite in Shadow Tissue or Cretonne.
£5.19.6
A. GARDNER & SON, LTD.
36 JAMAICA ST., GLASGOW C. 1

Electric Clocks
of All Descriptions
ALEXANDER SCOTT
LIMITED
Jewellers and Silversmiths
109 BUCHANAN STREET

Mackinlay & Company

Visit the most up-to-date showroom of its kind in Scotland for the latest ideas in Domestic Plumbing and Electrical Equipment.
339 BYRES RD.
GLASGOW. W. 2
Tel. Western 2016

The Laundry of Quality
The Cathkin Laundry
Giffen & Bisset Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 1701-2

JOHN A. MURDOCH & CO.
Engineers and Merchants
Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork
Refuse Destructors
93 HOPE STREET, C. 2
Telegrams: Prestank Phone: Central 1780

LEWIS T. MACKEGGIE
Property Agent
55 BATH STREET
Telephone Douglas 6223

JOHN SMITH & SON
(GLASGOW) LIMITED
General and Foreign BOOKSELLERS
57-61 St. Vincent Street
Telephone Central 4457
Telegrams: Books Glasgow

MAKE THE BEST OF PRESENT COAL RATIONS!
Install a Modern Fireplace designed to give More Heat from Less Coal.
by GEO. McALPINE & SONS, Ltd.
66 Bath Street, Glasgow Tel. Doug. 0405

HELENSBURGH

Typewriters for Sale
STANDARD and PORTABLE
The Commercial Bureau
(E. NORMAN)
88 West Clyde Street, HELENSBURGH
TEL. 95
Typewriting and Duplicating. Typewriter Repairs and Cleaning

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

Billy Goat Keeps the Holidays

Little black Billy goat did not want to go to sleep. From his stable window he had watched the children hauling two trees into the house, and when Ned brought him his supper he had talked to him a lot, as though he were trying to explain. But Billy goat had not understood a word Ned said.

Soon it began to grow dark in the stable, but still Billy goat kept awake. He watched the candle light flickering in the playhouse window; the children were in there putting lots of pretty colored things on the trees.

Little black Billy goat watched the children until they turned off the lights and went into the big house to go to bed. Then he shook his head knowingly and scampered quickly but quietly over to the stable door. He put his nose in the small opening and pushed and pushed with all his might until the door flew wide open.

Little black Billy goat didn't care, he was very curious. Indeed, he was so curious about those trees that he was determined to see for himself what the fuss over them was all about. He scampered right over to the play house.

The moon shone in through the window, making the play room almost as light as day; all was quiet inside, so little Billy goat crept in softly.

The room was trimmed with red streamers and holly. A big red bell hung from the ceiling. In the middle of the floor stood the tree, no longer all green. Every bough was laden with bright red, green, and yellow tree ornaments. Silver tinsel hung from every twig.

Little black Billy goat stood stock still. Never had he seen such a sight!

"So—this was what the children were doing," he whispered to himself.

He began to dance and prance about the tree. His front foot hit something close to the floor. Suddenly the little tree became all sparkling with tiny, bright colored lights.

Little black Billy goat opened his eyes wide with amazement. For a minute he stood and looked at the tree, then he carefully touched a silver bell and it tinkled gayly. He tinkled it over and over again. Then he lifted his nose and a whiff of something he had not noticed before came to him. A gingerbread man! He lifted his head and bumped into a big red apple. Gracious! How big and juicy it looked! Before he knew what he was doing, he ate it up. It tasted so good he tried a candy cane and ate it all up too.

By this time little black Billy goat was having a very enjoyable time. Then something else caught his eye. Hanging on pegs on the wall, he saw three stockings. Two big stockings and one small one.

Little black Billy goat touched the small stocking with his nose. How bumpy and full of good things it looked. He was about to take a bite of it when he heard a slight noise in the direction of the doorway. He looked and saw two children standing just inside the doorway.

Ned and Jane, their overshoes and heavy coats covering their sleeping garments, stood watching him.

Little black Billy goat trotted over to them. He looked into their faces. "Baa—Baa—Baa—" he cried, as if he was trying to say,

"May I keep the holidays with you?"

A Verse for Today . . .

The LORD *shall preserve thy going out and thy coming in from this time forth, and even for evermore.*—Ps. 121:8.

A Word a Day

Martinet

Example: "He is shown to us pedantic and something of a *martinet* in church discipline and ceremony." (Lowell: "Among My Books.")

Test: Before looking below, test your vocabulary by selecting the synonym of the word italicized above:

rare bird	disciplinarian
choirmaster	sacerdotalist
purist	simonist

Pronunciation: Preferably *mar-tih-net'* (*a* as in arm, *i* and *e* short; secondary accent on first syllable); but principal accent is occasionally placed on the first syllable.

Derivation and definition: General Martinet, a French drillmaster during the reign of Louis XIV, was a rigid disciplinarian who demanded strict and relentless observance of the most inconsequential technicalities and minutiae. The slightest speck on an otherwise spotless uniform, for example, evoked from a him a punishment worthy of a major infraction of military rules. Our word, then, pictures a pedantic attention to unimportant detail; a tedious discipline; sharp and pugnacious adherence to rites and formalities.

'Surely You Don't Think I've Been Working on This Shoe!'

Monitor Camera Club from Alice B. King, Redlands, Calif.

An Innocent Bloodhound Pup

In Lighter Vein

Big Ones on Top

Onto the parade ground marched the Colonel. He gave a look at the paraded men, rubbed his monocle, and had another look.

"Hang it all," he barked at the captain, "what's the idea of parading all the big men in front of the smaller men?"

"Sorry, sir," explained the captain. "It seems that the sergeant had a fruit stand up to a few months ago."—Tit-Bits.

Pampering the Pooch

Lady (handing over dog to man in baggage car): "Now, before you give him his meals, I want you to say, 'Diddum Dinkie want oo' dindums?' And if he yawns, he's not quite ready for his meal yet."

Her Choice

"What is the height of happiness?"

"In my case he's about five feet, seven inches."—Grit.

Utopia

"What is the average man's idea of the proper form of taxation?"

"A system that will tax whatever he hasn't any of."

Small Change

A small Cockney recruit went to join up, and the recruiting officer said: "What's the good of a little chap like you joining up?"

The recruit looked at him and said: "What do you expect for two bob a day? Napoleon?"—London Daily Herald.

Daily Anecdote

Trials of an Author

At the beginning of his literary career, Irving Bacheller was one day on a train bound for Boston when he noticed that a passenger was reading his book. Bacheller took a seat beside him and opened a newspaper to read, when the other said, "I think this is a bum book. Have you read it?"

Keeping his composure while he glanced at the book, Bacheller answered, "Oh, yes. It took me a year to get through it."

This seemed to satisfy the man, and Bacheller resisted the impulse to disclose his identity.

Forgetting Appearances

Do you not know that a wise and good man does nothing for appearance, but everything for the sake of having acted well?—Epictetus.

Did You Ever Wonder

What Makes the Great Salt Lake Salty?

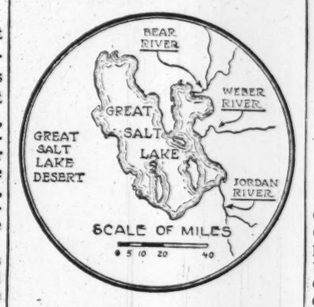
Salt is chemically known as sodium chloride. It is one of the most common substances known to man. It exists in the earth, in the water, and in the atmosphere; and studies with the spectroscope indicate that it is present also in other worlds than ours.

Most rocks in the earth's crust contain traces of sodium, in combination with other elements. As weather and other causes result in the disintegration of the rock, the sodium (which is readily soluble) is carried off by whatever waters flow over the rock. The sodium combines with chlorine, forming salt, and the salt is carried by streams and rivers to the lakes and ocean.

It might seem, since the rivers carry salt, that all lakes should be salty. However, lakes that have outlets remain relatively fresh, because whatever salt is brought to the lake by the inflowing streams is carried away by those which flow outward.

However, in lakes which have no outlet, the salinity is constantly being increased, for the water that gets away in the form of evaporation from the surface leaves the salt behind. The saltiness of a body of water may also be increased by the presence of salt springs—springs whose water passes through salt beds on its way to the surface.

The Great Salt Lake in Utah is part of what once was a huge lake approximately the size of Lake Huron. The waters evaporated from this lake faster than the inflow could replace them, and the lake has now reduced in size to about 75 miles long and 50 miles wide. It is fed chiefly by the Weber, Jordan, and Bear Rivers; but it has no outlet. The water in the rivers which feed it tastes fresh, but the tiny traces of salt which the water contains keep accumulating and have made the Great Salt Lake more than four times as salty as the Atlantic Ocean.—W. P. Keasbey.



Encouragement of Optimism

Gladness is akin to goodness. The world needs all the help you can give by way of cheerful, optimistic, inspiring thought and personal example. Avail yourself of every opportunity to say a kind word, give an assuring smile, or extend practical help that will make some one hopeful and happy. Intelligent optimism is one of the greatest constructive powers for inspiring men to great and noble purpose.—Grenville Kleiser.

The World of Humor

—Boy's Life

"Only this symbol still baffles us!"

—Answers

"He got the idea after his trip to New York."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

All for Two

London

As the train rushed toward London from the north, the waiter frequently put his head into the compartment, and requested people to take their seats for lunch. One by one, the travelers went out, and came back—that is, all but two, a man and woman who were traveling together and seemed rather embarrassed that they could not take meals too.

Presently, everyone began to talk, and then the others learned that the man had lost the job he had held for twenty years, and they were both going to look for work in the south.

Without the couple knowing it, their companions held a consultation, and then took a collection. As the train reached London, one of the passengers slipped the money unnoticed into the woman's hat. But when the woman found it, nobody could say how the money got there! They were all glad to know that the couple would have a good meal before they started to look for work, however.

Brevities

Minneapolis Star-Journal: A husband is a person who sees his wife opening the dictionary and says: "What is it you wish to know, dear?"

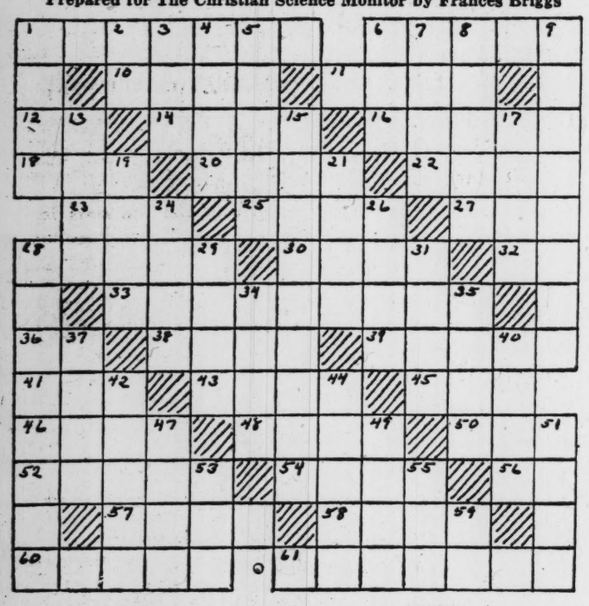
Brubaker in New Yorker: Improved business conditions are reflected in a substantial increase in bank loans. However, it is still too early to say that bankers are a lot of yes men.

Daily Quotation

IT is not so much being exempt from faults, as the having overcome them, that is an advantage to us.
—POPE

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What lake is smallest of the Great Lakes?
6—What king of Edom had Pau for his capital (I Chr. 1:50)?
10—What is a kind of stout clumsy shoes?
11—What do you call a priest of Tibet?
12—Rexburg is in what State (abbr)?
14—A seaport of Italy.
16—One of a race that wanders.
18—Seeds of a linkungu yield what?
20—You sometimes pay what for privilege of passing over a highway or bridge?
22—What mining town of Alaska is near cape of same name?
23—What silver coin would you spend in Peru?
25—What is a podgepodge?
27—What State lies between California and Utah (abbr.)?
28—Who was one of antediluvian patriarchs?
30—Who was a prophetess of Jerusalem?
32—Symbol for natrium is what?
33—Eddie Cantor has five, Bing Crosby has none.
36—Ream (abbr.).
38—What was name of an Olympian goddess?
39—Who was author of "Rokeby"?
41—Would you row, don, or eat zakuska?
43—Dress of state is what?
45—What is a seaport city of Fr. Indo-China?
46—Who was Roman god of war?
48—Who was Abraham's wife?
50—Tyranny begins where what ends?
52—Who was son of 48 Across?
54—Small, retired valley is what?
56—What is French for "the"?
57—What is metal in the form of a thread?
58—What is any North American species of surf duck?
60—What tree is associated with scenes of good will and rejoicing?
61—Who was one of the seven princes of Persia and Media (Esther 1:14)?

Down

1—Where is Conneaut?
2—Tierce (abbr.)
3—High mountain.
4—What part of carrot is cooked as a vegetable?
5—What is an Eskimo hut?
6—A river of China.
7—Who was one of Ahab's governors?
8—Who is a goatherd in Vergil's third Eclogue?
9—What was George Sand's real name?
13—What is a large genus of tropical African terrestrial orchids?
15—What city of India is an important trading center?
17—What word concludes a prayer?
19—Male harlequin duck is called what?
21—Scraped linen is what?
24—Who was mother of Zebulun?
26—Possessive pronoun.
28—Who was a great Hebrew prophet?
29—What is middle name of Alice Miller, American author?
31—What do you call fire chamber in certain kinds of furnaces and ovens?
34—What is a stout thick fabric, especially of silk, with a dull finish?
35—Justice is said to be a virtue of the what?
37—Who was a famous Dutch painter?
40—A small river duck is what?
42—What is used for catching cod, halibut, etc?
44—What was one of cities in Nimrod's kingdom in land of Shinar (Gen. 10:10)?
47—Would you cook, sail, or feed a shibar?
49—What is a plant of South Africa?
51—Would you wear, feed, or sail the shaksheer of the Orient?
53—You'd shout.
55—Who was Abraham's nephew?
59—Symbol of thorium is what?

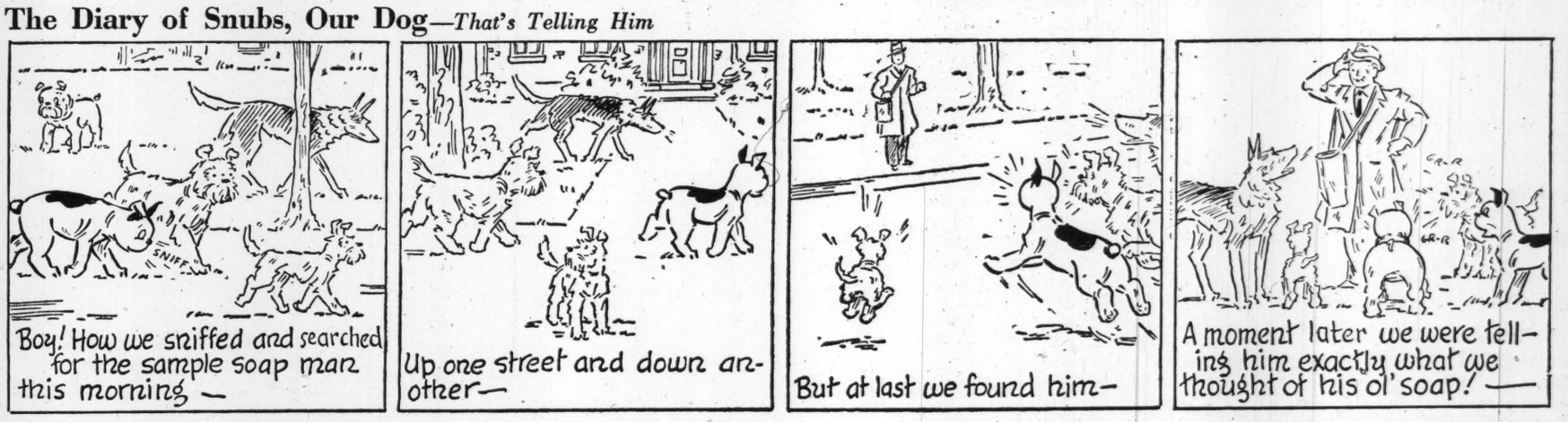
(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*No Doubt*

By LE PELLEY

BENJAMIN — WHAT ON EARTH ARE YOU DOING DOWN THERE ?
MAKING SOME FUDGE FOR THANKSGIVING..
OH !! — LANDS ALIVE — THIS IS THE MOST DREADFUL MESS I'VE EVER SEEN !! WHAT DID YOU SAY THIS WAS ??
FUDGE — BUT — OF COURSE IT HAS A FEW IDEAS OF MY OWN IN IT —

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*That's Telling Him*


Boy! How we sniffed and searched for the sample soap man this morning —
Up one street and down another—
But at last we found him—
A moment later we were telling him exactly what we thought of his ol' soap! —

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Conversation Turns to Food*

By THE HAGERS

AT DAWN KOALA BEAR RETURNED. "I FOUND NO FOOD." HE SEEMED CONCERNED.
"I'LL HELP YOU SEARCH FOR FOOD," SAID I. "HAVE YOU BEARS EVER TASTED PIE?"
"I'VE NEVER SEEN ONE," HE CONFESSED. "WHAT—NEVER? I LIKE PUMPKIN BEST.
I LIKE IT HEAPED WITH WHIPPED CREAM. WHEW! I'M GETTING VERY HUNGRY, TOO!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Larger Thanksgiving

How often does a little child put us back on the road! And perhaps with our own words. The other day a little girl was heard to remark, "Mummy, I'm glad we're having two Thanksgivings this year."

"Why, Dear? We are only having turkey once."

"But don't you remember, Mummy, you said last year that one day wasn't enough to count our blessings."

America will not wish permanently to have two official Thanksgivings, and the debate over which should be celebrated has not been entirely pleasant. But out of it all has come a helpful attention to the history and meaning of the custom. So a new appreciation of Thanksgiving is not least of the things one is grateful for.

For this year the state of the world must enlarge America's thought of Thanksgiving. Not in merely being thankful for its own peace. Not in any little holier-than-thou sense. Not in any complacent rejoicing in good fortune. Genuine gratitude to the Giver of all good is too big for that. It has the humility to understand that blessings come not from much asking but because it is the nature of universal Love to bless.

Always in America one of the joys of Thanksgiving has been to see that others were not without cause for gratitude. At a time when the world has come so close to all of us this thought will necessarily extend to other countries. There can be little thoughtless indulgence or complacent prosperity when peril and misery are at our shoulder, in our ears.

America may not see yet what she can do beyond sending relief to the Chinese, the Poles and the Czechs. But Americans are thinking about their share of responsibility for today's wars and what they can do for tomorrow's peace. This cannot be a smaller Thanksgiving, but inevitably a larger one, with gratitude fully grown to include humility and compassion.

When Unions Impede Progress

Labor unions usually pride themselves on being progressive. If this progressiveness applies only to political and economic questions in which their own interests are at stake it is of minor value to the community as a whole. The effect on consumers who buy a house or a bottle of milk or a pair of theater tickets is little different whether the price of that commodity is jacked up by a financiers' monopoly or by a union that acts as a closed corporation to keep new methods or new workers out of the field.

For this reason the position taken by Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General, that he will prosecute under the antitrust laws any labor unions which employ restraints of trade outside the ordinary fields of collective bargaining is thoroughly sound.

Unions are short-sighted if they attempt to hold jobs by resisting the introduction of simplified construction methods or new materials which would make housing more available to workers. They are also courting unjustified antagonism if they force the hiring of unnecessary employees who do no useful work merely by way of asserting title to certain jobs already being done by others. There is great need in the United States for a unionism that will place primary emphasis on progressive craftsmanship and will scorn to take a day's pay for less than value given. That kind of union leadership will not have to worry about antitrust prosecutions.

Cuban Opposition Wins

Twice within recent months a Latin-American Government has permitted elections resulting in its own defeat. Chile's Popular Front swept into power a year ago when Pedro Aguirre Cerda defeated Gustavo Ross, who had been favored by the parties in power.

Now Cuba's behind-the-scenes strong man, Col. Fulgencio Batista, reins up at the short end of a 41 to 35 division in the Assembly, elected to draft a new Constitution.

The constituent assembly is the traditional kid glove on the iron fist in Latin American politics. Many a dictator-in-fact but republican-in-name has used it to perpetuate himself in office.

How Colonel Batista will take his defeat remains to be seen. He wants to be President, an office he never has held although he has made Presidents. But in this election he has shown a desire to render the opposition its due and to let the ballot box decide.

Doctors Take High Stand

Nearly unanimous refusal of the 1,000 physicians of New Zealand to accept a State-guaranteed annual income of $7,500, provided they co-operate with the Government's socialized medicine law, illustrates the attitude toward compulsory sickness "insurance" of many doctors in every country. The sum offered the New Zealanders is more than the average doctor there earns.

Motives of doctors in the United States who have opposed the compulsory "insurance" plan have been questioned by some skeptics, who appear to think the medical men are afraid their earnings will be reduced. Many thousands know of the philanthropy of the better class of physicians. Some estimates of the annual amount of free service given by American physicians place it at more than $300,000,000 a year.

Obviously the current opposition of organized medicine to the interference of government is based on higher than mere monetary grounds. As the American Medical Association declares, compulsory sickness insurance may be harmful to patient, physician and state.

Background for Revolt

Present proportions of revolt among the Czechs are less important than the depth of feeling known to exist behind outbreaks such as that witnessed in Prague last week. This feeling is only in part national; in part it is also international. Under Masaryk and Beneš the political philosophy of Czechoslovakia imbued the Czechs with a firm faith in the possibility of collective security; with an attitude that may better be described as "European" than merely Czech.

So well rooted was this faith that even in the alarming weeks before Munich, the Czechs kept both their fears and their pride in grim control. With one of the strong armies of Europe and with formidable border defenses added to the natural "fortress of Bohemia," they yet chose co-operation and international trust, they yet chose sacrifice of national prestige, in the widely shared hope that this sacrifice would establish international peace on a firmer foundation.

The rest is history—of the kind one would rather not write. The brightest page of it shines with the brave self-control of which the Czechs have shown themselves capable. This is the magnificently sane background of the "magnificent but crazy" student outbreak which led to executions of a number of students and the arrest of hundreds of others.

Herr Himmler of the Third Reich's Gestapo may know all there is to know about suppressing outward manifestations of revolt. Can he know how to stop its well-springs? Can any authority sent to impose the will of a highly nationalistic, single-party State on a nation with the Czech point of view succeed where the Hapsburgs—well-schooled rulers of minorities—failed at the most critical moment? The next dispatches, "released for publication by the Reich Protector in Bohemia-Moravia" will not bring the answer. Nor will the next after that, nor yet the next.

Co-operation Does a Job

Although in parts of New England salvage of hurricane timber has lagged, the general picture is surprisingly bright. It is improved, too, by the recently completed arrangements for marketing some 600,000,000 board feet.

Credit is due the Federal Government, and especially the Forest Service, for its prompt action last year in arranging to buy, handle, and store the fallen timber. This caused landowners to hasten clean-up work, reduce fire hazards, and salvage the timber. But when this work of primary salvage was well under way, the economic hazard of dumping huge quantities of lumber on the market loomed. Then the Federal Government, through its Northeastern Timber Salvage Administration, found a way out of the difficulty. It is marketing 600,000,000 board feet—and more will probably follow—to some thirty lumber dealers acting co-operatively—a demonstration of what can be done through intelligent working together of Government and industry.

The price paid for this hurricane-felled timber equals the normal New England price, and the arrangement is further strengthened by the provision that most of the lumber will be marketed in the East and South, preventing a glutted Eastern market.

Another thing experience teaches is that a stitch in time saves embarrassment.

The Bookshelf

Around Cape Horn

The late Felix Riesenberg's book about CAPE HORN (Dodd, Mead. New York: $5) is a distinguished contribution to sea history. Hitherto nothing of such sweeping dimensions has been written about the epic of geography embracing the discoveries and explorations in this wild, forbidding region. As a boy before the mast of a square-rigged trader, the author was initiated into that stormy realm below the Horn, the rounding of which was then the final stage in the making of a sailor.

"That's Cape Horn, Felix," the kindly skipper of the three-skysail ship A. J. Fuller told him. "Take a look at it. You may never see it again, if you were born lucky." This gentle note of cynicism is likely to pass unnoticed. Simply because so much of this stirring account of the Cape's history deals with the great sacrifice and tribulation exacted in its conquest.

Later, as an officer in the merchant service, the author traversed the Strait of Magellan, the discovery of which he considers the high point in "the greatest voyage of all time." Captain Riesenberg's own experiences around the Cape project a tone of convincing realism into the grand descriptive narrative he weaves from records rich in untouched material.

* * *

His willingness to explore new documentary sources has paid a particularly valuable dividend—the clearing up of the mystery of Sir Francis Drake's missing Elizaoeth Island. Captain Riesenberg has made the thrilling discovery that the reckoning given in the Pelican's log coincides with the position cited centuries later by Captain Burnham of the Maine bark Pactolus, who reported finding an uncharted shoal south of the Horn.

By a skillful re-enactment of Drake's traverse, Captain Riesenberg satisfied himself that after allowing for a two-knot easterly set in the Cape Horn current the discolored patch of shoal water which prompted Captain Burnham to take soundings marks the site of Drake's long-vanished island. How did the island disappear? Captain Riesenberg leaves that to the geologists.

The narrative falls into three successive phases. First, the early discoveries by Schouten, Davis, Le Maire, the Nodals and other almost-forgotten captains sailing in the wake of Admiral Magellan. Afterward come the "scientific sailors, the cartographers and colonial trail-blazers. One by one their ships pass by—James Cook, sighting new lands in the Endeavour; William Bligh on a breadfruit expedition in the Bounty; Robert Fitzroy, surveying for the Royal Navy in the taut little Beagle, accompanied by a young naturalist, Charles Darwin, gathering strange impressions about human origins from observing the primitive people of Tierra del Fuego.

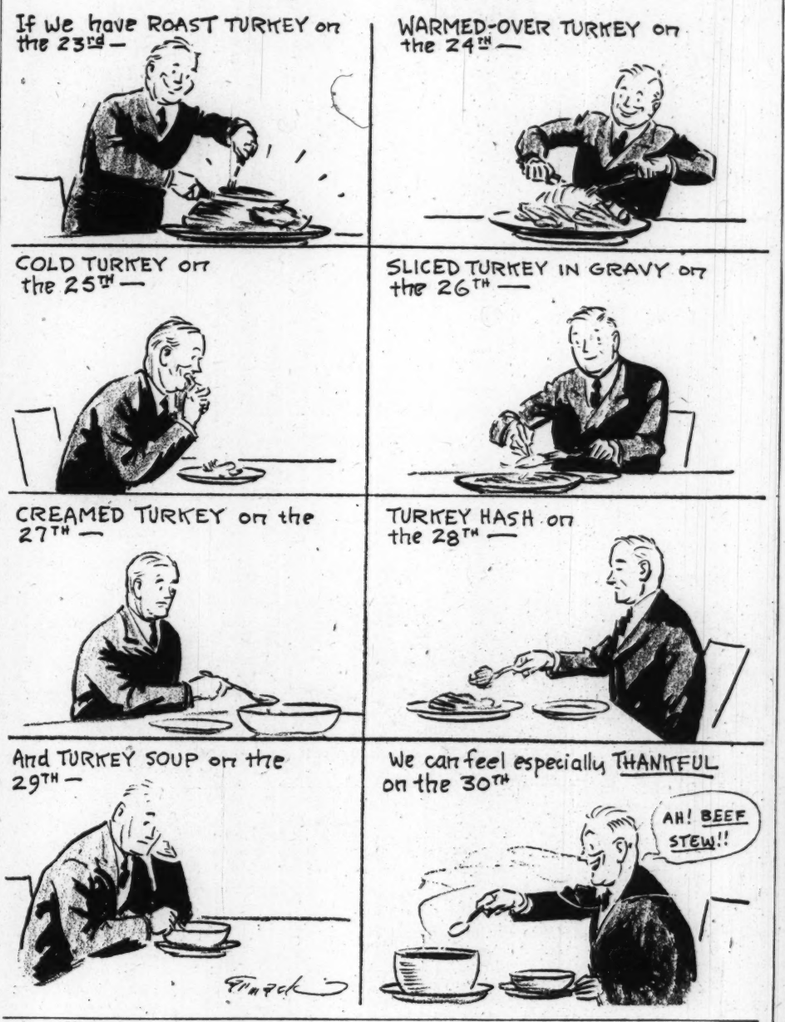
* * *

After the age of research follow the Cape Horn traders, Yankees mostly; among them, Dana sailing before the mast in a brig from Boston, Herman Melville in a smart American frigate, the Forty-niners, and soon the California clippers. Sailing ships become fewer below the Horn as steamers ply the Strait. As a sailor in the A. J. Fuller, the author knew what the sailing ship's struggle for survival against steam competition meant in terms of human hardships. These latter-day windjammers were badly undermanned. Captain Riesenberg's description of the burning of the bark Patmos off the Horn and the subsequent "double rescue" makes a fitting valedictory to the ships and the men of those times.

On the surface, this history is hardly calculated to dispel the general sense of geographical remoteness which the opening of the Panama Canal imposed on the Horn. Yet today it seems less remote than when the first ship crossed the Isthmus. Captain Riesenberg reminds us that the track Magellan charted is still the alternate sea route between the American coasts. Probably most of us had not thought of this until the inter-American concept recently defined at Panama injected a timely note of prophecy into Captain Riesenberg's proposal for an all-American naval base in the not-so-remote region around Cape Horn.

H. T.

Two Thanksgivings


If we have ROAST TURKEY on the 23rd —
WARMED-OVER TURKEY on the 24TH —
COLD TURKEY on the 25TH —
SLICED TURKEY IN GRAVY on the 26TH —
CREAMED TURKEY on the 27TH —
TURKEY HASH on the 28TH —
And TURKEY SOUP on the 29TH —
We can feel especially THANKFUL on the 30TH
AH! BEEF STEW!!

A Source of British Power

BANBURY, ENG.

On the Sunday evening before Great Britain declared war on Germany, the Archbishop of York spoke to the people over the radio. The shadows of impending hostilities were already darkening upon the land, and the Archbishop's address dealt with Christian conduct if war should come. It was a remarkable speech, delivered with a quiet precision, a measured control, designed to allay passions rather than to rouse them, and indirectly it revealed the secret strength of Britain which has, in the past, triumphed over so many difficulties and disasters, and in the future will triumph over so many more.

There are many ways of going into war, many tempers in which arms may be taken up. There is the ancient chivalry of Henry V, rejoicing before Harfleur that the enemy outnumbered him, and the memory of the cool peace of English gardens that lifted the heart of Rupert Brooke in the dust and heat of southeastern Europe; and there is also the concern for national glory, the sensitiveness over "intolerable insults," the pride of race which on more than one occasion has thrown some countries into battle.

* * *

None of these motives entered into the Archbishop's speech. He made no rallying call to the colors. On the eve of what may be the most tremendous struggle in which Great Britain has ever been engaged, he did not even declare it the duty of every man to fight. All men, he said, owed a duty to God and to the King; and of these duties, that to God came first. Everyone should search his heart and conscience, and obey the instructions found therein. At this enormous crisis in history the Archbishop firmly, calmly, insistently reiterated that the basis of all individual action must be impregnably moral.

In a country town like Banbury, set in the heart of England, such words strike home. For the tradition of Cromwell's Ironsides still lingers here. They were simple men—plain, russet-coated fellows, their captain called them—who rose against oppression, and, by the sheer force of their moral fervor, swept aside all the power of the enemy. Yet, over a wider realm, the words of the Archbishop echo and reverberate. For this same insistence on moral values is one of the most recurrent notes in English history.

* * *

It is heard in Curzon's declaration that the verdict on British rule in India will be pronounced according to whether we have or have not dedicated ourselves to the good of the Indian peoples. It is recognized in the recent statement of a German official that Britain will not be beaten until another country follows a policy more moral than its own. It is implicit in that most characteristic English institution—the public school system—in that hymn which the young men of Eton sing on the last Sunday of summer before going down:

Lord, Thou hast brought us to our journey's end;
Once more to Thee our evening prayers ascend;
Once more we stand to praise Thee for the past;
Grant prayer and praise be honest at the last.

If we have learnt to feel our neighbor's need,
To fight for truth in thought and word and deed,
If these be lessons that the years have taught,
Then 'stablish, Lord, what Thou in us hast wrought.

Some foreign observers maintain that Englishmen are hypocrites in saying things like these—that imperialism, national aggrandizement, self-interest are the real motives of their policy. It must be admitted that it is dangerous to dogmatize about sincerity. But, whether Englishmen really believe these things or not, they certainly believe that they believe them; and this is to them the source of a tremendous power.

HAROLD HOBSON

Lupe Lights a Candle

One Saturday in early November I sat on my sunny south porch polishing a story. Lupe, my little Mexican serving maid, came out with a bright blue shawl and cried indignantly, "Señora, already the shawl I have knit for you should be on shoulders because breeze have a sharp coolness when he are blow."

As I smiled my thanks for her thoughtfulness, she continued: "Today I make decorations for Thanksgeeving table. It are high time ligustrum berries from our trees be dipped in red and seelver paint, but, Señora, I have nawtheeng to be thankful for with joy like colored balloons. My *abuela* have turn the dark look on me because I not learn to make the lace neatly, my *padre* say I should help make the enchiladas instead of hunt pecans along reever with my browther José, my *madre* say I have already enough sleepers for dance the tango with Ramon on Plaza when there are some for match my sash (eighteen cents a yard on Soledad Street) for only two dollars, and also Ramon take Dolores in his cart for hunt agarita leaves for the school."

"Very well," I replied. "If there is nothing for which to be grateful, we shall have no Thanksgiving celebration this year. We shall not go to church to give thanks and to glorify God for his goodness, we shall not have a Thanksgiving dinner, no football game or play in the open air theater in the afternoon, and no roasting of apples before the fire at night while we listen to a story."

"Oh, Señora," she exclaimed in astonishment, "what will the Congress Señores and the President theenk of thees house if all is dark and dreary like in poem at school. It will seem like black-out of joy when even some peoples are talk of celebrate two Thanksgeeving Days because they have too much gratitude for only one day."

"Lupe," I said, "the world seems dark to you because you are standing in your own light with your back on everything except your own small affairs. While you hover over them, you shut out the light that is shining for all alike and you see them in the shadow that you, yourself, are casting over them. If you fill your heart with gratitude in spite of seeming troubles, it will act like a candle to dispel the gloom."

"Señora," she replied, "it are joke on Lupe. This year there are maybe chance to celebrate two Thanksgeeving Days and I have not theenk up enough for one, so I queeck theenk I will have one Thanksgeeving with you with turkey brown on the drumsteeck, and then if will come to our small adobe house, we will have again the celebration with *el pollo* which my *madre* can cook for the smack of delight, my *padre* will show you his relics for keep, my browther José will seeng with guitar, softlike, La Paloma at window, Ramon and I will dance the tango for you with sash floating (only eighteen cents a yard on Soledad Street) and maybe my *abuela* will teach you to make the lace to keep the hands busy, so you won't have to write every time you sit by fire."

"Lupe," I replied, "I, too, have a bright idea. Suppose you paint enough ligustrum berries so that you can sell a few sprays and buy the dancing slippers for yourself."

"Oh, Señora," she ejaculated, "already I have lighted a beeg candle in my heart and he are not only push out gloom but show me plenty of joy besides. Maybe we have three Thanksgeeving Days, yis?

HAZEL HARPER HARRIS

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books wisely.—Ruskin.

It reunites families and friends. It awakens kindly and generous sentiments. It promotes peace and good will among our mixed population. It gives a festival for the homes of all, and to the homeless it brings one day in the year of gladness and plenty. If only for the charitable feeling which it arouses towards the poor and suffering, and the helpless, Thanksgiving Day has a value beyond all expression.—Sarah Josepha Hale, Editor of *Godey's Lady's Book*, in 1863.

The Wide Horizon

Tractor in Every Barn?

By Ralph Cessna

A tractor in every barn! Why not? We city folk have talked a lot about a car in every garage. In fact not long ago it was "Two cars in every garage." Now it's the farmer's turn. And he can say it today with something more than hope. For while the war in Europe has turned attention away from this perennial farm problem, there has recently been a development in the farm machinery field that may have tremendous significance. It is the introduction of the small, low-priced tractor.

Half a dozen makers, after some years of experimentation, within recent months almost simultaneously have brought out little, chugging, red-painted, rubber-tired models which are to the tractor family what the first low-priced model T Ford was to the automobile industry. They are built for the small farm and the small pocketbook.

These small power plants on wheels fill a need which is understood more clearly, perhaps, if we compare the farmer with a small store-owner in the city of two decades or so ago. With motor truck prices out of his reach he sent packages by foot, or bicycle or horse. Today he has a light delivery truck, built for his purposes, and for his budget. All this time, the small farmer—with a farm of from 20 to 100 acres—has struggled along using a team of horses, and his own and his hired hand's brawn, to keep things running fast enough to make both ends meet. Tractors have been beyond his reach up to now.

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Take the case of my friend in Michigan. He has a farm of about seventy-five acres. It is too small for one of the big tractors that have been sold widely to operators of large farms. Anyway, his income would not allow purchase or upkeep of one of them. He has always used a team of horses and in the rush seasons hired an extra man or two to help. It takes a long time to plow and plant and cultivate the sixty-odd acres he has in crops. And it's hard work. There's no time for anything else most of the year. But now, for $515, he can buy a small tractor—on the installment plan. It will do his work in half the time it took with the team. A machine will make his work easier. And he can do it all himself.

Now there are in the United States 2,884,000 other farmers like him. Very few of them, especially those with less than seventy-five acres, have any kind of tractor. It seems safe to conclude that many of them will snatch up these midget machines with their midget prices. The makers estimate that there is a market for a million.

Think what this will entail. For one thing, more displaced labor of course. That in itself is a problem, but one which is not primarily of the farmer's making. He says wages are too high and that if he can manage to make his farm profitable by using a tractor and provide for himself a more efficient operating system, and a more appealing existence, he's foolish not to do it.

While fewer farm hands will be needed, the change also means that the farmer will have an easier and more useful life. With complete mechanization of his farm, the agriculturist will be able to take a more compelling part in the social and political life of the nation. The result of the mechanization already accomplished is apparent in the growth of farm organizations and the influence of the farmer in national affairs. It is not all due to his having been driven to it. Rather, he has driven to it himself in his combine, his truck, his tractor.

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Then there's the situation at the other end, in the city factory that produces the tractor on the same mass production basis as the passenger automobile. This manufacturing process calls for more labor; not enough right away perhaps to take up the surplus let out on the farms, but a volume that is illustrative of the theory that new fields continually opening tend to absorb, after a period of lag, labor displaced by mechanization. There is yet no automatic balance, and perhaps the lag is a serious one. But it is an inevitable development, and the solution is not in any modification of the farm mechanization process itself.

But there is another problem. With this labor-saving device, won't the farmer tend to increase production? He will be able to do it at less cost and with less work. Is there a threat of increasing crop surpluses, and of a consequent crash of prices? Most farm leaders think not. The rank and file sentiment might be epitomized in the remark of one grizzled farmer who told me, as he rolled his tractor to a stop at the end of a row of corn stubble: "No, sir! We got left out on the end of a limb the last time we tried to spec'late, after the war. Anyway, I learned my lesson. I'm just a-goin' to raise what I can without keeping this tractor running day and night, and trust that prices will stay where they should."

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The South's Newest Problem

Six Negroes have filed petitions in Chancery Court at Knoxville seeking to force the University of Tennessee to accept them as students in the Graduate School and College of Law. It was to have been expected that soon or late something like that would happen.

The applications of these Negroes for admission were denied by the university authorities last month on the ground that it would be a violation of State law and the State Constitution to permit Negroes and whites to mingle in the same classes. Hence the Chancery Court petitions.

The university authorities were on good ground, of course, but State laws and State constitutions cannot stand against Federal law as interpreted by the United States Supreme Court. And that tribunal has declared that the States must provide equal educational opportunities for people of all colors.

Tennessee, like other Southern States, provides equal educational opportunities in the common schools, maintaining separate schools for colored people. But that is not enough. Tennessee and other Southern States must also provide equal opportunities in institutions of higher learning. Colored students must be given the same advantages as white students.

If under Tennessee law colored students cannot be admitted to the State University, either the law must be repealed or an institution must be established in which colored students will receive the same training they would receive at the university. And it is not sufficient that the State maintain those students in institutions in other States where mixed classes are permitted. This problem has arisen and Tennessee must meet it.—*Bristol*, Tenn., *Herald-Courier*.

"We Need America"

We need America and the way to win America is to understand it. We do not trouble to understand it today. For us, it is events in New York and Washington, with an occasional reference to a scandal in Chicago; the real America largely escapes us altogether. It is hardly known to our politicians; it is hardly known to the civil service; it is almost wholly unknown to the public at large. We take it for granted that the United States should be interested in, and sympathetic to ourselves; we do not seem to realize that reciprocity is of the essence of international understanding. If we should begin to awaken to that realization, we might accomplish an immense work for peace. For Anglo-American friendship . . . is the clue to the main issues by which we are confronted today.—Harold J. Laski in *Time and Tide*, London.